

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 224

## LABOR OFFICE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS BEGINS ITS WORK

Investigations Are Now Devoted Chiefly to Working Hours and Emigrant Labor — Report Coming on Russian Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The internal organization of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and the work now under way have been summarized in a report received here by the Department of Labor. The questions being investigated most extensively at present, as indicated by the report, are working hours and emigrant labor in the different states. A special section has been formed to publish a report, based on exhaustive study from all available sources of information, dealing with the main problems of the present labor situation in Russia. This report, it was stated, is expected to throw light on the tangled conditions of present-day Russia, the "stronghold of Bolshevism and bloodshed."  
The International Labor Office is divided into a diplomatic division and a scientific division, the director-general being Albert Thomas of France, and the deputy director-general, Harold B. Butler of Great Britain, who was secretary-general of the International Labor Conference convened by President Wilson in Washington October 29, 1919. E. J. Phelan of Great Britain, who was chief assistant secretary of the Washington conference, is chief of the diplomatic division, and Dr. Royal Meeker, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor statistics, is chief of the scientific division.

Six Technical Sections  
There are six technical sections as follows: unemployment, under the direction of L. Varley; emigration, under Dr. W. A. Riddell; seamen, under J. J. Randall; agriculture, under Dr. G. Di Palma Castiglione (Dr. Di Palma Castiglione attended the Washington conference as one of the delegates from Italy); Russian inquiry, under Dr. G. Pardo (Dr. Pardo was the deputy secretary-general in charge of editing and translation of the Washington conference); social insurance, under J. J. De Roode; and cooperation, under N. G. Parquet. As the work of the office progresses, other sections will be organized.  
The work of the diplomatic division at present comprises negotiations with the different governments, employers' organizations and trade unions, for the purpose of bringing about a general ratification of the conventions adopted last October by the International Labor Conference at its meeting in Washington, with particular emphasis on the agreement limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and 48 in the week.  
Under the direction of Dr. Royal Meeker, the scientific division is collecting varied information on social and economic problems of world-wide interest, said the report. It is also preparing to issue a number of publications along scientific lines.

Emigration Commission  
In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Washington conference which provided for the establishment of a commission to carry on work under the supervision of the International Labor Office dealing with the question of migration of workers and protection of their interests, an International Emigration Commission has been appointed. At the 1920 meeting of the International Labor Conference this commission is to present a report giving the results of its investigations and embodying proposals for remedial measures.  
Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the International Labor Office is under the control of a governing body consisting of 24 members, 12 of whom represent the governments, six were elected by the delegates to the International Labor Conference held in Washington in November, 1919, representing employers; and six were elected by delegates to the conference representing workers.  
In accordance with the decision of the Washington conference, the 12 members representing the governments are nominated by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Poland, and, pending the possible appointment of a United States representative, Denmark.

Delegates Nominated  
The employers' delegates of the Washington conference nominated as their representatives Sir Allan Smith, of Great Britain; Louis Guerin, director of the division of linen industry, of France; Mr. Pirelli-Jr., of Italy; Jules Carlier, president of the Central Industrial Committee, of Belgium; F. Hodacz, secretary-general of the Federation of Tzcho-Slovak Manufacturers, of Tzcho-Slovakia; and pending the possible appointment of a United States representative of Switzerland.  
The workers' delegates nominated as their representatives on the governing body: Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the General Federation of Labor, of France; Jan Oudegast, president of the National Federa-

tion of Trade Unions, of the Netherlands; G. H. Stuart Bunning, ex-chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, of Great Britain; A. Herman Lindquist, president of the National Federation of Trade Unions, of Sweden; and, pending the possible appointment of a representative of the United States, P. M. Draper, treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The workers' delegates to the conference decided that the sixth nominee should be a German worker, and invited the German Government to communicate the name of the German workers' delegate.

## OPERATORS AND MINERS TO CONFER

President Wilson Requests That Meeting of Central Competitive Field Be Held This Month to Consider Wage Inequalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When the President sent his telegram to the striking miners of Illinois and Indiana, calling attention to the fact that they were violating the contract which they had made, he promised that if they returned to work he would direct a committee to investigate the alleged grievances.  
The strike was at once called off and the men ordered back to work. The Department of Labor has informed the President that practically all the men are at work and yesterday the following message was sent to Thomas Brewster, chairman of the joint scale committee, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, by President Wilson:  
"In a statement issued by me to the striking members of the United Mine Workers of America on July 30, 1920, requesting them to return to work, I said: 'In the consideration of the nationwide wage scale, involving many different classes of labor, by the Bituminous Coal Commission in the limited time at its disposal, some inequalities may have developed in the award that ought to be corrected. I cannot, however, recommend any consideration of such inequalities as long as the mine workers continue on strike in violation of the terms of the award which they had accepted as their wage agreement for a definite length of time. I must, therefore, insist that the striking mine workers return to work, thereby demonstrating their good faith in keeping their contract. When I have learned that they have thus returned to work, I will invite the scale committees of the operators and miners to convene for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities as they may mutually agree should be adjusted.'  
"I have been informed that in compliance with my request the striking miners have now resumed work, an action on their part which I desire to commend. In conformity, therefore, with the promise contained in my statement, I hereby request the members of the Joint Scale Committee of Operators and Miners of the Central Competitive Coal Field to meet in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday morning, August 13, 1920, for the purpose of considering any inequalities that may have occurred in the award of the Bituminous Coal Commission and the joint agreement growing out of the same, and adjusting any and all such inequalities as the joint scale committee may mutually agree should be adjusted."  
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

## DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA'S COAL LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One of the first results of the recent visits of the Secretary of the Navy to Alaska is the purchase of extensive additional equipment to facilitate the work of developing the navy's coal lands in Alaska which has been authorized at the request of Commander Otto C. Dowling, head of the Alaskan Coal Commission at the Chickaloon field. Commander Dowling has requested the department to furnish him with a geologist and 25 miners to augment his working force. He also asks for machinery. There are now under construction on the project an office, a bunkhouse to accommodate 100 miners, a staff house, and ten cottages for married miners.

## AUTOMOBILE SETS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York.—A five passenger touring car bringing mail from an Francisco, California, to New York, established a new unofficial record for transcontinental automobile trips, by making the journey in 4 days, 14 hours, and 43 minutes, said to be one day less time than any previous unofficial record.

## RESOLUTION ON JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.  
SAN DIEGO, California.—The City Council has passed a resolution calling upon Congress to halt the Japanese "industrial conquest." Reports indicate that the Japanese are rapidly surpassing other truck farmers and poultry raisers, their success being dependent upon their methods of living and long hours of work.

## LITHUANIA'S WISH FOR INDEPENDENCE

Recent Concessions Made by the Soviet Government to Lithuania Not Viewed With Confidence in Informed Quarters

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters that recent concessions made by the Soviet Government to Lithuania are viewed in Lithuanian circles with anything but confidence; in fact, the informant stated that it was considered that the peace terms with Lithuania would be kept only just so long as it suited the Soviet Government of Russia.  
He continued that it was well known that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Germany. He also considered that this statement was in no way refuted by his having to return a negative reply to a question as to whether he had actually seen this treaty. This treaty is said to contain a clause which not only disposes of the Polish corridor to Danzig, but in effect also disposes of the independence of all border states.

Lithuania is endeavoring to place herself, as far as possible, in a position to maintain her independence, for which purpose the British Government was approached with a view to the purchase of munitions and 20,000 rifles.  
Although definite assurance was given by the Lithuanian Government that in no case would these munitions be used other than for defending herself against aggression, permission to purchase rifles was refused. The informant continued that Lithuania, to a man, is anti-Bolshevist and is prepared to go to any length to prevent the spread of Bolshevist doctrines.

A prominent official of the British Foreign Office, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, lately undertook a journey in a private capacity through Lithuania and, having convinced himself of the Lithuanians' attitude toward the Bolsheviks and Bolshevism, is now returning to England presumably to lay before the British Government first-hand knowledge of the ability and willingness of Lithuania to withstand the growth of Bolshevism in that country.

## Russian-Lithuanian Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—The Lithuanian Telegraph Agency reports from Riga that an agreement on all questions has been reached at the Russian-Lithuanian peace conference. It is expected that the treaty will be signed at Riga either on Tuesday or Wednesday.

## Terms of Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Lithuanian legation informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it has received the following telegram dispatched from Kovno on August 7, 1920:  
"According to an agreement signed in Kovno on August 6 with the Russians regarding the evacuation of occupied territories the following terms have been accepted. Territory to north of River Vilva, Swir and Narocz must be evacuated in three days. Not later than September 1 the Russian troops must have withdrawn south of the line Narocz, Gudogai, Solczniki, Porcieze (this includes Vilna). The remainder of the occupied territories (including Vilna) will be evacuated immediately on the cessation of the strategic necessity. The civil administration of the town of Vilna is to be transferred immediately to the Lithuanian authorities who are now actually taking control of the administration."

## TENNESSEE RESULT BECOMES UNCERTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At a suffrage headquarters here last night it was said that the news from Tennessee indicated the probable disappearance of the majority for the ratification of the suffrage amendment which had been claimed in Tennessee. Men who in their home districts had pledged themselves to vote for suffrage changed when they arrived in Nashville.

The Democrats are charged by the National Woman's Party with neglecting the interests of ratification. "The change in the Tennessee situation can be traced to one thing only, the failure of Governor Cox and Governor Roberts of Tennessee to put sufficient force behind their public pleas for ratification to insure favorable action," it was said.

"Defeat of the amendment in Tennessee would be a deliberate defeat. Delay, making it more difficult for women to secure another state, would be a deliberate delay."

## Suffrage Battle Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.  
NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Plans were rapidly forming last night for the battle which may come today over the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony

Amendment in the Tennessee Legislature. The resolution was introduced in both houses yesterday. Either through inactivity or oversight, no effort was made to suspend the rules and force immediate consideration but it lies over until today. The opposition which was unusually active tonight were considering a plan to postpone consideration indefinitely or refer to a committee and force a hearing. It is known that many members of both houses who would support ratification on a straight vote would not hesitate to aid opposition leaders to strangle the resolution by dilatory tactics. Suffrage leaders last night were strong in their criticism of A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee for his failure to move the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee both of whom he politically controls and who are leading the opposition in the lower house.

## North Carolina Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.  
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina.—The federal suffrage amendment was not mentioned in Governor Bickett's message here yesterday to the special session of the Legislature. He will recommend ratification in a special message to be submitted tomorrow.

## Suffrage Resolution Introduced

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—A joint resolution providing for ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment was introduced yesterday in both houses of the Tennessee Legislature. Under the rules the resolution went on the table until today, when it will be brought up for discussion. The tentative program, leaders stated, was to refer it to the two judiciary committees, which are expected to conduct a joint hearing later in the week.

## RULING ON TESCHEN PLEBISCITE UPHELD

Tzcho-Slovakia Accepts Decision of Conference of Ambassadors and Waives Rights to Referendum Vote on Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The reasons for waiving a plebiscite and accepting the recent decision of the ambassadors for tentative boundaries of Tzchen are set forth in the report of Dr. Edward Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the permanent commission of the National Assembly, which has just been received by the Tzcho-Slovak Legation here. The cable message was in part as follows:  
"The conference of ambassadors did not adopt the principle of historic rights of the Tzcho-Slovak republic to the Teschen district and the maintenance of its integrity, notwithstanding the fact that the Tzcho-Slovak Government repeatedly urged its consideration. The reason the conference of ambassadors abandoned the plebiscite was that it became materially impossible to maintain law and order in the plebiscite area. Under the existing conditions it was deemed by the conference of ambassadors that the only solution possible without harm to any of the national and economical interests was to abandon the plebiscite in the interest of the general European situation thereby removing the causes of local friction and promoting peaceable understanding about contending claims urged by neighboring states. Minister Benes emphasizes the absolute necessity of peace in Central Europe. Tzcho-Slovakia is conducting a peaceful policy toward all her neighbors and also toward Russia."

After Minister Benes' report, the permanent commission of the National Assembly adopted the following resolution:  
"The permanent commission of the National Assembly, having given consideration to the statements of Minister Benes, is grieved that it must state the fact that in the settlement of the Teschen problem the conference of ambassadors paid no heed to historic justice in accordance with which the right to the whole Teschen district within its historic frontiers belongs to us. The permanent commission appreciates the efforts of Minister Benes, thanks to whom are due because, in the present difficult international situation, he was successful at least in saving for us those vital conditions absolutely necessary for our existence."

## DR. MANNIX IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Dr. Mannix, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, was not allowed to land in Ireland, as announced by Mr. Lloyd George. He was taken from the steamer Hibernia on board the destroyer Wivern and landed at Penzance on Monday afternoon. He reached Paddington Station, London, a little after 6 a. m. on Tuesday, when very few people were present to receive him. None but privileged persons, who included the Lord Mayor of Dublin, his party, and 30 or 40 Roman Catholic priests, were allowed in the reserved enclosure at Liverpool, when the Baltic was berthed. A large disappointed crowd waited at the docks. Dr. Mannix will not be allowed to go to Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester nor to land in Ireland. With the exception of these places, he is quite free to go where he wishes throughout England or Scotland.

## DISSOLUTION OF ANFUS ORDERED

President of China Issues Edict Against Political Organization — Gen. Chin Yun-p'eng Has Been Reappointed as Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Two items of great importance were contained in yesterday's news from China: The State Department learned that the President of China has issued an order directing the complete dissolution of the political organization at Peking known as the Anfu Club, which was defeated by the Chihli forces in the recent disturbances around Peking. The Anfus were headed by Gen. Tuan Chi-jui, a former premier and minister of war. The Chihlis were headed by General Tsao-Kun, governor of Chihli Province, with the assistance of Gen. Wu Pei-Fu and Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, in the campaign that swept the Anfu troops away from the Peking section of China. Tsao-Kun and Chang Tso-Lin, who is military inspector of Manchuria and military governor of the province of Feng-Tien, are now in Peking in frequent conference with the President of China.

It also became known that Gen. Chin Yun-p'eng, formerly Chinese Premier, has been reappointed to that position. General Chin was forced out last March because he would not lend himself to the purposes of the Anfu Party, his resignation following shortly upon that of Lu Cheng-Hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chen Lu, Vice-Minister, both of whom incurred the displeasure of the Anfu Party by refusing to sanction direct negotiations with the Japanese regarding Shantung.

The return of Chin Yun-p'eng to power is believed to presage the establishment of a government free from the Japanese influence which prevailed under Anfu domination. It is expected that announcement of the appointment of other officials will be made within a short time.

## SHARP DECLINE IN SUGAR EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York.—Fine granulated sugar is quoted at from 21 to 22 1/2 cents by refiners; the American company quoting 22 1/2 cents, the National 22 and the Arbuckle 21 cents. It is said that the lack of demand for granulated sugar is responsible for the slight interest in raw sugar. The reduction of prices in the last fortnight is believed due to the desire on the part of the refiners to reduce holdings in order to get money to finance purchases of raw sugar. A sharp decline in the sugar market is expected within a very few weeks, according to P. Q. Foy, market expert. Mr. Foy told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that practically every ship that comes into New York now brings sugar, and everybody is loaded with large quantities which they have been holding for high prices. Mr. Foy expects that within a few weeks the housewife may be able to buy sugar at retail at from 10 to 12 cents a pound.

## COALITION SEAT RETAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
IPSWICH, England (Tuesday).—The result of the polling in the Woodbridge division of Suffolk for the vacancy caused by the appointment of Lieut.-Col. R. F. Peel as Governor of St. Helena, was given out on Tuesday as follows:  
Col. A. Churchman, Coalition Unionist ..... 9,595  
H. D. Harden, Labor ..... 8,707  
Majority ..... 788  
The Coalition majority is 621 votes less than it was at the general election.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Market Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## INDEX FOR AUGUST 11, 1920

Book Reviews and Literary News	Page 12
A Literary Letter	1
A Critical Study	1
A Book of the Week	1
New Material About the Pilgrims	1
The Next War	1
Our Writers: Stewart Edward White	1
A Collection of Enthusiasms	1
Business and Finance	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations	9
Dormant State of Footwear Trade	9
Industries at New Low Prices	9
Better Feeling in London Market	9
Railway Earnings	9
Share Buyers	9
Dividends	9
Editorials	Page 14
A Notable Press Conference	14
Future of Steel	14
An International Chamber of Commerce	14
Picketing in a New Form	14
Summer on the New England Coast	14
Editorial Notes	14
General News	14
Britain Delaying Decision Pending Result of Minsk	1
Labor Office in League of Nations Begins Its Work	1

## ST. GERMAIN TREATY ADOPTED IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ROME, Italy (Thursday).—After a speech by Count Sforza on Monday, who declared that Italy had offered Turkey cordial cooperation, and the address by Mr. Giolitti, who stated that Italy wished to guarantee the independence of Albania, the Chamber of Deputies adopted the St. Germain treaty and adjourned for the recess.

## SIGNING OF TURKISH TREATY AT SEVRES

Greece and Italy Reach Compromise Attributing Dodecanese Islands to Greece With Ultimate Plebiscite for Rhodes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Rather unexpectedly, the Italo-Greek negotiations were concluded yesterday and the main obstacle to the signing of the Turkish Treaty was removed. It was thereupon decided that the coremony should take place without further delay.

The arrangement reached is that the Dodecanese Islands shall be attributed to Greece. A compromise was accepted concerning Rhodes. It will remain provisionally in possession of Italy, but a plebiscite will eventually be taken. Twenty-five years was proposed, but it has been agreed that the plebiscite shall be held 15 years hence and that the League of Nations shall be entrusted with fixing the conditions.  
In the meantime, autonomy will, to a large extent, be given to Rhodes. The Turks, on their side, raised several objections, declaring that only in case of complete accord could their signature be given. Differences exist with Serbia, who is asking a larger part of the Turkish debt. The Hedjaz authorities also are not satisfied.

## Greeks Continue Pursuit

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Greek legation informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it has received from the General Headquarters of the Greek Army the following communiqué dealing with operations for August 7: "Our Aivali division, supported by detachments of the second division and the Magnesia division, has pursued the enemy in the direction of Demerdji Simav. Demerdji was occupied by our troops on the evening of August 4, the enemy having fled towards the north. Our losses were 10 wounded, among whom was the commander of the division, slightly wounded. The enemy losses are unknown. Our detachments are pursuing the enemy toward Simav."

## BALTIC FLEET GETTING READY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—Grave anxiety is felt at the forts along the Baltic coast and especially at the Finnish ports, owing to reports received from trustworthy sources of the activity of the Russian Baltic fleet. It is stated that this fleet which for weeks past has been refitting in the naval base is about to proceed to sea to menace ports with the Polish free port of Danzig as its main object. The fleet is under the command of an officer who was a captain of one of the Tzar's dreadnaughts and is understood to be a man of exceptional ability. Units of the fleet have been reconditioned and a high state of discipline has been attained under the direction of the new commander.

## BRITAIN DELAYING DECISION PENDING RESULT OF MINSK

Mr. Lloyd George Indicates Possible Assistance to Poland — United States Note Defending Russia Surprises the French

The main features of news on the Russo-Polish situation up to the present are the British Premier's speech in Parliament outlining the British attitude on the subject and a declaration of the United States policy toward the combatants, as expressed in a note to the Italian Government from Bainbridge Colby, the Secretary of State.  
Mr. Lloyd George intimated that blockade, rather than any land operations, would be the extent of British assistance to the Poles in certain contingencies, though he asked his hearers to await the result of the Minsk conference between Polish and Bolshevik representatives today before expecting any definite settlement of policy.

The Washington note, which has caused considerable surprise in Paris, recognizes Polish independence, at the same time allowing Soviet Russia a perfect right to solve its own problems nationally.  
Latest reports show that Bolshevik forces have cut the Warsaw-Danzig railway, while one division is said to have entered Poland's corridor to the Black Sea.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The purpose of Mr. Lloyd George's promised speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday was: "Wait for the result of Minsk." If satisfactory arrangements are arrived at there, then there will be no call for the Allies to take any action. In the event of aggressive action by Soviet Russia through no fault of the Poles, no allied troops will be sent, but equipment would be supplied and economic action, enforced through naval blockade, will be the chief weapon of the Allies through which to preserve ethnographical Poland. The Prime Minister, who was received with cheers, said he was hopeful of peace, but circumstances might arise which would render it necessary for the government to take certain steps to meet the contingency. The British Government was of the opinion that the Soviet Government, in any conditions of peace, was entitled to take into account the fact of the attack made by the Polish Army upon Russia and that these attacks were delivered despite the warnings of the Allies to the Poles. But the existence of Poland as an independent Nation was an essential part of the structure of European peace, and its extinction could not be regarded with indifference by any nations interested in preserving that peace.

## The Minsk Conference

The Prime Minister proceeded to give a summary of the events leading up to the present position and complained of unnecessary delays on the part of the Soviet Government, which, he declared, were suspicious. He stated that the sole purpose of the Minsk conference was to secure peace on a basis of recognition of ethnographical Poland. The allied proposal to the Soviet Government was for a truce on Monday, to which it replied that it was meeting the Poles on Wednesday, preferring to discuss the matter direct with them. The British Government did not propose to engage this country in a dispute on the difference between Monday and Wednesday.  
The Allies had sent a recommendation to the Poles that they should accept terms which recognize the ethnographical independence of Poland. If Poland accepted such terms the Allies would not intervene either to prevent or upset any such arrangements. He sincerely trusted that peace would follow, but supposing the Minsk conference failed, that was a contingency which had to be faced. The Allies and other countries had entered into a covenant to uphold the independence of Poland, and unless this was recognized the covenant of the League of Nations would become a miserable scrap of paper.

The Prime Minister proceeded to depict the danger to Europe of a great Soviet empire continuous with Germany. That, he said, was the real peril. If the Soviet republic insisted on overrunning Poland and practically annexed it, from that moment whatever the Soviet republic was a week or month ago—it became an aggressive, imperialistic state, which was an enemy to the freedom and independence of the whole world. They would be blind if they proceeded on the assumption that this contingency would not arise and did not take precautions.

Provided the Minsk conference failed through no obstinacy on the part of the Poles, he said that the Polish forces, if properly equipped and well-organized, ought to have no difficulty in resisting the Soviet forces, but no help would be of any avail unless the Poles were willing to accept the advice of people who had four years' experience of intensive warfare. No allied troops would be sent to Poland, but the Allies would help to equip the Polish people for their own defense.  
The next action would be to exercise



pressure on Soviet Russia in order to release her stranglehold on the life of the Polish nation. This it was proposed to do, either by naval or international action.

#### Position of United States

Asked by Ben Tillett, at this point, what would be the position of America, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We shall certainly appeal to America. I am certain there will be no difference of opinion in America as to the independence of Poland." He gathered from statements in the press and from representatives of the Labor Party that the government was supposed to be engaged in a reactionary conspiracy to destroy the democratic government in Russia, representing the peasants and workers. Surely that delusion must have been dispelled since reading the statements by Labor members who had visited Russia, more particularly Tom Shaw, who had been reported as saying that the Russian people are submitting not only to military compulsion but industrial compulsion, which the workers of Great Britain have never dreamed of. The ruling power of Russia, Mr. Shaw had said, was in the hands of six hundred thousand people, out of a population of 120,000,000. The British Government had recognized revolutionary governments in Russia as long as they were faithful to Russia. The British attitude toward the present Soviet Government was only adopted because it broke the bond which its country had entered into to pursue the war to the end. In conclusion, the Premier said the only wish of the Allies was to restore peace and they had made an offer which, if the Soviet Government really desired peace, it would have accepted.

#### Labor Warns Government

##### Power of Workers to Be Used to Defeat War Against Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Labor has lost no time in voicing its objection to this country assisting Poland to stem the tide of Russian invasion. A joint labor committee meeting on Monday night at the House of Commons recommended a general "Down tools" policy, amounting to a general strike, in the event of the British Government declaring war against Russia on behalf of Poland. This committee involves not merely basic industrial trades, but every phase of internal communication, including newspapers, printing, postal and telegraph workers and wireless inland services. The seamen and firemen are affiliated to the Trade Union Congress and it is stated that assurances had been received that they would on no account assist in any more war whether it was Poland or any other country. A resolution passed at a general conference warned the government that the whole industrial power of the organized workers would be used to defeat the war against Soviet Russia. A council of action was immediately constituted, which was headed by Robert Smillie. This council met the Prime Minister at Downing Street on Tuesday afternoon. The conference was attended by Mr. Lloyd George and several of his ministerial colleagues and lasted only 35 minutes. The Premier announced he would make a very momentous statement in the House during the afternoon, but added an expression of hope that that statement would be somewhat reassuring to Labor. He remarked that, considering the conditions of the moment, he would have liked to have had more of Labor's sympathy, instead of anything in the nature of active opposition. The deputation on leaving the conference did not appear to be reassured and decided to hold a meeting at the House of Commons in the afternoon to prepare a statement for publication.

#### French Surprise

##### Washington Note Defending Russian Attitude Astonishes Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The French Foreign Office is greatly surprised at the attitude of the Washington Government on the Polish question. The summary of a communication given out here defends the Russian Army as Nationalists and not as Bolsheviks, asserting that Russia has no territorial ambitions and announcing that American policy is to safeguard Russia. The note was not communicated to Mr. Millerand until his arrival in Paris. The Premier guards a grim silence.

Newspaper comment is severe with regard to the note. It is asked if President Wilson has forgotten that the Versailles Treaty, once ratified, is his work. It is asserted that the Soviet Republic has become a military dictatorship, most imperialistic in character. Some mystery exists as to the origin of this note, since a Washington dispatch this morning announces that the State Department has not sent any note. A suggestion is that the dispatch came directly from the White House, instead of through the channel of the State Department.

It is true that communications from America, received during the last few days, indicated the resolve of the government to give moral support to Poland. Hence the astonishment, not to say stupefaction, that this note provokes.

There is possibly a simple explanation. But, for the moment, Paris authorities are puzzled by the receipt of an official message definitely upholding the Russian actions, while the Washington dispatch would appear to repudiate the message as not having passed through the State Department.

The Hythe decisions are generally treated as no decisions. They are a weak attempt to save the face of the Entente and they only emphasize the helplessness of the Entente, reduced to the rôle of spectator.

Few writers believe that the Soviet Government will be affected by the proposed measures. Blockades in the present conditions can accomplish

nothing. The proposal of Mr. Kamenef to recognize the French claims upon the Russian exchequer is regarded as a clever diplomatic move. There is talk of his coming to Paris to negotiate recognition of the debt. It is replied that guarantees must be given because, while debts that are unrecognized are not paid, recognition of debt is itself no proof that it will be paid.

France is especially interested in the question of Russian debts, and this has always been one of the chief stumbling blocks to peace. It is, however, suggested that the Soviets should accept a French mortgage on the railroads into which Frenchmen have put more than 1,500,000,000 francs.

Apart from commercial debts, state obligations must be fulfilled. If Russia is to recover her credit, promises alone are insufficient, and France thus demands in pledge the Russian railroads.

#### Bolshevik Advances Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Bolshevik military communiqué, dated August 9, reads as follows: "Red troops have occupied Prasnysk and Ostrolenka. We have taken prisoners, machine guns and an artillery store. We have occupied points from 12 to 14 miles southwest of Ostrolenka."

"Red troops have forced the river Narw near the suburbs of Rozan. We have occupied this suburb, together with prisoners and baggage. "We have reached points from 10 to 10½ miles northeast of Vyskhof and during fighting we occupied the village of Brok and the station of Malkin."

"Red troops have occupied the town of Sokoloff. In the Sedlitz and Lukoff directions, after breaking the enemy's resistance on the left bank of the River Bug, our troops occupied the station of Platerovo and a point from seven to 10 miles west of the River Bug."

Fighting is proceeding for the possession of Vlodava. In the region of Cholm, our troops have forced the River Bug, south of the Cholm Kovel railway and occupied a number of villages on the western bank of the River Bug. In the region of Brody our troops are conducting a fierce fight with considerable enemy forces near Brody.

On the Crimean sector in the regions of Kherson and Bereslav our troops who crossed to the left bank of the River Dnieper continue their advance. They have taken prisoners, machine guns, rifles and many cartridges. In Vorkhne Tokamak region we have occupied Verkhné, Tomal and Obotichnaia.

#### Renewed Offensive Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—Soviets have been set up in all the villages in occupied Poland which adjoin the East Prussian frontier. On the other hand Bolshevik troops have been withdrawn a distance of about four miles from the frontier. Latest reports state that the Russian cavalry, which is rapidly advancing, is now a few hours' march from the beginning of the so-called Polish territory, namely, that slice of the former German territory which was given to Poland in order that she might have an outlet to the sea. The encirclement of Warsaw from the north continues.

A renewed Russian offensive along the whole front is reported. It apparently being the intention of the Bolsheviks to overrun Poland and capture Warsaw before the Minsk negotiations open. Telegrams from Warsaw state that rapid preparations for the defense of the city are still in progress. The Polish Government has issued another appeal to the population this morning in which it was stated that the issue was slavery or freedom and that every man and woman in the city must sacrifice themselves rather than surrender.

**Warsaw Railway Cut**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Russian troops are now in the Polish corridor. It is reported that Bolshevik cavalry have occupied the Warsaw-Danzig railway line at various points. Thousands of fugitives are pouring into Danzig from Poland. Practically no advance seems to have been made since Sunday by the Russian army before Warsaw.

#### The Menace to Warsaw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WARSAW, Poland (Tuesday).—The prospects of saving Warsaw have admittedly considerably diminished during the last few days. At the moment it is not clear what exactly is happening at the front, but that the situation is serious in the extreme was freely admitted in high official quarters on Monday night. A special council of defense has been sitting continuously since the menace to the city became apparent, and on its orders the defenses have been greatly improved and extended. Whether the Poles will rally sufficiently to be able to make the great counter-blow which the General Staff had planned for an opportune moment remains to be seen, but hope in this direction was not entirely abandoned on Monday night in high quarters. Impressive scenes in the streets, where there are processions of people hoping for a miracle, continue. All the conveyances in the city and neighborhood have been commandeered for the conveyance of refugees, as owing to the military requirements it is impossible to travel by rail at present. Foreign delegations are leaving with all their office furniture.

## AMERICA'S STAND IN RUSSIAN CRISIS

### United States Denounces Soviet Régime and Explains Attitude on Situation in Note to Italian Ambassador at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The policy of the United States Government in the European crisis precipitated by the advance of the Soviet armies into Poland as well as the general attitude of this country toward the connate problems of international relationship arising out of the Bolshevik control of Russia, was outlined in a note addressed by the State Department yesterday to Baron Camillo Romano Avezzana, the Italian Ambassador to the United States.

The note, which was signed by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was in answer to a request from the Italian Government that the United States select this moment to make an explicit declaration of policy in the Russo-Polish situation, but the opportunity thus presented was used by the Department of State to outline its attitude toward the Russian people and the Soviet régime.

Following are the pivotal factors of American policy as outlined in the note to the Italian Government:

1. The United States stands for a "free and autonomous Polish State" and for the maintenance of Poland's political independence and territorial integrity, and its policy will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual.

#### Recognition Refused

2. Under no circumstances will the United States consider the recognition of the Soviet régime or the acceptance in this country of the diplomatic agents of the Moscow régime, and a declaration to this effect by the major allied and associated powers would, in the opinion of this country, be timely and beneficial.

3. This country views with favor the attempts to bring about an armistice between the Soviets and the Poles, but views with disfavor the attempt to call a European conference to discuss terms of peace with the Soviets for the reason, the note stated, that such a conference "would in all probability involve two results, from both of which this country strongly recoils, viz., the recognition of the Bolshevik régime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon a basis of dismemberment of Russian territory."

4. This government will steadfastly oppose any program of Russian dismemberment in the interest of any nation or nations while the mass of Russian people are "helpless in the grip of a non-representative government." In order to assure the people of Russia that there is no intention to dismember their territory and to take away the excuse of the Soviets in their appeal to nationalism, the United States Government proposes in the note a declaration by the powers that "the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected." It is suggested also to the powers that troops be withdrawn from any territory indisputably Russian.

#### People Addressed

Like some of the notes and speeches of President Wilson in former days the note of yesterday is largely addressed to the Russian people, the United States declaring its readiness to extend all possible help to them in their struggle to throw off the yoke of oppression established by a cunning and unscrupulous minority.

"The United States," the note said, "maintains unimpaired its faith in the Russian people, in their high character and their future. That they will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt. The United States is confident that restored, free and united Russia will again take a leading place in the world, joining with the other free nations in upholding peace and orderly justice."

One looks in vain in the American note for any concrete program dealing with the Bolshevik peril to Europe and the world in general which is dwelt on by the Secretary of State. One finds only the recommendation that the Russian people should be assured that dismemberment of their territory shall not be permitted, the suggestion that they should be encouraged to rid themselves of the Moscow dictatorship, and that in no circumstances should the powers consider a political rapprochement with the Bolsheviks or accept them into the family of nations.

#### Independent Poland

The note, it is true, declares that this country will not depart from its policy of a free and independent Poland, and pledges every available means to render this policy effectual. The available means are not defined, however, and the statement might mean nothing beyond moral suasion, leaving the question of cooperation by this country practically where it was, which is, in effect, that this country does not at the present time know what it could do to enforce its policy. Historical antecedents are brought forth in the note to show the consistency of the American policy toward Russia.

The body of the note is devoted to a vigorous and scorching denunciation of the Soviet Government, of the Bolshevik management of Russian affairs, and their unsuitability for recognition by the powers. It is perhaps the strongest denunciation of the Moscow régime that has hitherto been made by any government.

Charging that the Soviet Government is itself under control of a political faction with world-wide ramifications, the note said:

"It is within the knowledge of the Government of the United States that the Bolshevik Government is itself subject to the control of a political faction, with extensive international ramifications through the Third Internationale, and that this body which is heavily subsidized by the Bolshevik Government, from the public revenue of Russia, has for its openly avowed aim the promotion of Bolshevik revolution throughout the world."

"In the view of the government, there cannot be any common ground upon which it can stand, with a power whose conceptions of international relations are so entirely alien to its own, so utterly repugnant to its moral sense. There can be no mutual confidence or trust, no respect even, if pledges are to be given and agreements made with a cynical repudiation of their obligations already in the mind of one of the parties."

#### Text of Note

##### United States Affirms Friendship for People of Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The text of the note addressed to the Italian Ambassador by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, follows:

"Excellency: "The agreeable intimation, which you have conveyed to the State Department, that the Italian Government would welcome a statement of the views of this government on the situation presented by the Russian advance into Poland, deserves a prompt response, and it will attempt, without delay, a definition of this government's position, not only as to the situation arising from Russian military pressure upon Poland, but also as to certain cognate and inseparable phases of the Russian situation viewed more broadly."

"This government believes in a united, free, and autonomous Polish state and the people of the United States are earnestly solicitous for the maintenance of Poland's political independence and territorial integrity. From this attitude we will not depart, and the policy of this government will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual. The government, therefore, takes no exception to the effort apparently being made in some quarters to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia, but it would not, at least for the present, participate in any plan for the expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European conference which would in all probability involve two results, from both of which this country strongly recoils, viz., the recognition of the Bolshevik régime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon a basis of dismemberment of Russia."

#### Attitude of Nation

"From the beginning of the Russian revolution, in March, 1917, to the present moment, the government and the people of the United States have followed its development with friendly solicitude and with profound sympathy for the efforts of the Russian people to reconstruct their national life on the broad basis of popular self-government. The Government of the United States, reflecting the spirit of its people, has at all times desired to help the Russian people. In that spirit all its relations with Russia, and with other nations in matters affecting the latter's interests, have been conceived and governed."

"The Government of the United States was the first government to recognize the validity of the revolution and to give recognition to the provisional government of Russia. Almost immediately thereafter it became necessary for the United States to enter the war against Germany and in that undertaking to become closely associated with the allied nations, including, of course, Russia. The weariness of the masses of the Russian people was fully known to this government and sympathetically comprehended. Prudence, self-interest and loyalty to our associates made it desirable that we should give moral and material support to the provisional government, which was struggling to accomplish a two-fold task, to carry on the war with vigor and, at the same time, to reorganize the life of the nation and establish a stable government on popular sovereignty."

"Quite independent of these motives, however, was the sincere friendship of the government and people of the United States for the great Russian Nation. The friendship manifested by Russia toward this nation in a time of trial and distress has left with us an imperishable sense of gratitude. It was as a grateful friend that we sent to Russia an expert commission to aid in bringing about such a reorganization of the railroad transportation system of the country as would invigorate the whole of its economic life and so add to the well-being of the Russian people."

"While deeply regretting the withdrawal of Russia from the war at a critical time, and the disastrous surrender at Brest-Litovsk, the United States has fully understood that the people of Russia were in nowise responsible."

"The United States maintains unimpaired its faith in the Russian people, in their high character and their future. That they will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt. The distressing character of

#### Withdrawal Deplored

"The United States maintains unimpaired its faith in the Russian people, in their high character and their future. That they will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt. The distressing character of

"The United States maintains unimpaired its faith in the Russian people, in their high character and their future. That they will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt. The distressing character of

"The United States maintains unimpaired its faith in the Russian people, in their high character and their future. That they will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt. The distressing character of

"The United States maintains unimpaired its faith in the Russian people, in their high character and their future. That they will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt. The distressing character of

Russia's transition has many historical parallels, and the United States is confident that restored, free and united Russia will again take a leading place in the world, joining with the other free nations in upholding peace and orderly justice."

"Until that time shall arrive the United States feels that friendship and honor require that Russia's interests must be generously protected, and that, as far as possible, all decisions of vital importance to it, and especially those concerning its sovereignty over the territory of the former Russian Empire, be held in abeyance. By this feeling of friendship and honorable obligation to the great nation whose brave and heroic self-sacrifice contributed so much to the successful determination of the war, the Government of the United States was guided in its reply to the Lithuanian National Council, on October 15, 1919, and in its persistent refusal to recognize the Baltic States as separate nations independent of Russia. The same spirit was manifested in the note of this government, of March 24, 1920, in which it was stated, with reference to certain proposed settlements in the Near East, that 'no final decision should or can be made without the consent of Russia.'"

#### Previous Attitude

"In line with these important declarations of policy, the United States withheld its approval from the decision of the Supreme Council at Paris recognizing the independence of the so-called Republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan, and so instructed its representative in southern Russia, Rear-Admiral Newton A. McCully. Finally, while gladly giving recognition to the independence of Armenia, the Government of the United States has taken the position that the final determination of its boundaries must not be made without Russia's cooperation and agreement. Not only is Russia concerned because a considerable part of the territory of the new state of Armenia, when it shall be defined, formerly belonged to the Russian Empire; equally important is the fact that Armenia must have the good-will and the protective friendship of Russia if it is to remain independent and free."

"These illustrations show with what consistency the Government of the United States has been guided in its foreign policy by a loyal friendship for Russia. We are unwilling that while it is helpless in the grip of a non-representative government, whose only sanction is brutal force, Russia shall be weakened still further by a policy of dismemberment, conceived in other than Russian interests."

"With the desire of the allied powers to bring about a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties in Europe, this government is, of course, in hearty accord, and will support any justifiable steps to that end. It is unable to perceive, however, that a recognition of the Soviet régime would promote, much less accomplish this object, and it is therefore averse to any dealings with the Soviet régime beyond the most narrow boundaries to which a discussion of an armistice can be confined."

#### Present Régime

"That the present rulers of Russia do not rule with the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people is an incontestable fact. Although nearly two and a half years have passed since they seized the machinery of government, promising to protect the constituent assembly against alleged conspiracies against it, they have not yet permitted anything in the nature of a popular election. At the moment when the work of creating a popular representative government based upon universal suffrage was nearing completion the Bolsheviks, although in number an inconsiderable minority of the people, by force and cunning seized the powers and machinery of government, and have continued to use them with savage oppression to maintain themselves in power."

"Without any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people, or to suggest what kind of government they should have, the Government of the United States does express the hope that they will soon find a way to set up a government representing their free-will and purpose. When that time comes, the United States will consider the measures of practical assistance which can be taken to promote the restoration of Russia, provided Russia has not taken itself wholly out of the pale of the friendly interest of other nations, by the pillage and oppression of the Poles."

#### Soviet Recognition

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government."

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government."

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government."

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government."

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government."

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government."

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government."

ernment with which the relations common to friendly governments can be maintained. This conviction has nothing to do with any particular political or social structure which the Russian people themselves may see fit to embrace. It rests upon a wholly different set of facts. These facts, which no one disputes, have convinced the government of the United States, against its will, that the existing régime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith, and every usage and convention, underlying the whole structure of international law; the negation, in short, of every principle upon which it is possible to base harmonious and trustful relations, whether of nations or of individuals. The responsible leaders of the régime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertakings or carrying out such agreements. This attitude of disregard of obligations voluntarily entered into, they base on the theory that no compact or agreement made with a non-Bolshevik government can have any moral force for them. They have not only avowed this as a doctrine, but have exemplified it in practice. Indeed, upon numerous occasions the responsible spokesmen of this power, and its official agencies, have declared that it is their understanding that the very existence of Bolshevism in Russia, the maintenance of their own rule, depends, and must continue to depend, upon the occurrence of revolutions in all other great civilized nations, including the United States, which will overthrow and destroy their government and set up Bolshevism rule in their stead. They have made it quite plain that they intend to use every means, including, of course, diplomatic agencies, to promote such revolutionary movements in other countries."

#### Guarantees Given

"It is true they have in various ways expressed their willingness to give 'assurances' and 'guarantees' that they will not abuse the privileges and immunities of diplomatic agencies by using them for this purpose. In view of their own declarations, already referred to, such assurances and guarantees cannot be very seriously regarded. Moreover, it is within the knowledge of the Government of the United States that the Bolshevik Government is itself subject to the control of a political faction, with extensive international ramifications through the Third Internationale, and that this body, which is heavily subsidized by the Bolshevik Government from the public revenues of Russia, has for its openly avowed aim the promotion of Bolshevik revolutions throughout the world."

"The leaders of the Bolsheviks have boasted that their promises of non-interference with other nations would in nowise bind the agents of this body. There is no room for reasonable doubt that such agents would receive the support and protection of any diplomatic agencies the Bolsheviks might have in other countries. Inevitably, therefore, the diplomatic service of the Bolshevik Government would become a channel for intrigues and the propaganda of revolt against the institutions and laws of countries with which it was at peace, which would be an abuse of friendship to which enlightened governments cannot subject themselves."

"In the view of this government, there cannot be any common ground upon which it can stand with a power whose conceptions of international relations are so entirely alien to its own, so utterly repugnant to its moral sense. There can be no mutual confidence or trust, no respect even, if pledges are to be given and agreements made with a cynical repudiation of their obligations already in the mind of one of the parties. We cannot recognize, hold official relations with, or give friendly reception to the agents of a government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt; whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them."

"To summarize the position of this government, I would say, therefore, in response to your Excellency's inquiry, that it would regard with satisfaction a declaration by the allied and associated powers, that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected, including the whole of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland, and such territory as may by agreement form a part of the Armenian state. The aspirations of these nations for independence are legitimate. Each was forcibly annexed and their liberation from oppressive alien rule involves no aggressions against Russia's territorial rights, and has received the sanction of the public opinion of all free peoples. Such a declaration presupposes the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory embraced by those boundaries, and in the opinion of this government should be accompanied by the announcement that no transgression by Poland, Finland or any other power, of the line so drawn and proclaimed will be permitted."

"Thus only can the Bolshevik régime be deprived of its false, but effective, appeal to Russian nationalism and compelled to meet the inevitable challenge of reason and self-respect which the Russian people, secure from invasion and territorial violation, are sure to address to a social philosophy that degrades them and a tyranny that oppresses them."

"The policy herein outlined will command the support of this government."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

terminated and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt; whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them."

"To summarize the position of this government, I would say, therefore, in response to your Excellency's inquiry, that it would regard with satisfaction a declaration by the allied and associated powers, that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected, including the whole of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland, and such territory as may by agreement form a part of the Armenian state. The aspirations of these nations for independence are legitimate. Each was forcibly annexed and their liberation from oppressive alien rule involves no aggressions against Russia's territorial rights, and has received the sanction of the public opinion of all free peoples. Such a declaration presupposes the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory embraced by those boundaries, and in the opinion of this government should be accompanied by the announcement that no transgression by Poland, Finland or any other power, of the line so drawn and proclaimed will be permitted."

"Thus only can the Bolshevik régime be deprived of its false, but effective, appeal to Russian nationalism and compelled to meet the inevitable challenge of reason and self-respect which the Russian people, secure from invasion and territorial violation, are sure to address to a social philosophy that degrades them and a tyranny that oppresses them."

"The policy herein outlined will command the support of this government."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. Signed "BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

The attention of Collectors of American Antiques is called to this announcement

The private collection of  
**American Furniture of  
Guy Warren Walker, Esq.**

OF BOSTON  
recently purchased by  
**John Wanamaker, New York**  
is on exhibition and sale in the  
**WANAMAKER GALLERIES OF ANTIQUES**

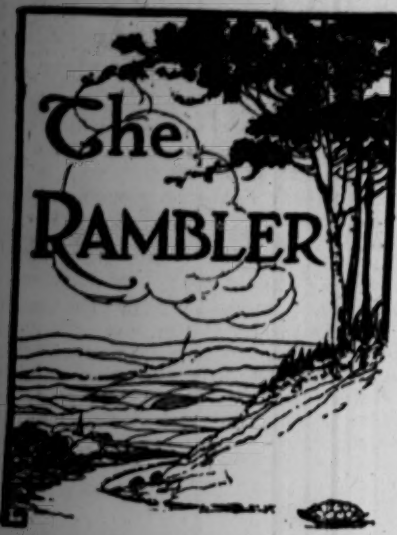
The collection consists of a number of pieces which are pictured in the books on Colonial Furniture and are unusually fine specimens of their kind. A few are of historical interest, such as the maple bed owned by Jonathan Harrington, of Revolutionary fame, and purchased by Mr. Walker from the Jonathan Harrington House in Concord, Massachusetts; the Winthrop walnut gate leg table with an inscription pasted on the bottom of the drawer—"Winthrop Table . . . John Winthrop was elected first Governor of Massachusetts in 1630 and was afterwards elected three times in the years of 1637, 1642 and 1676." There is also the very fine scroll top highboy and lowboy owned by the Jewett family of Portland, Maine. The collection will quite comfortably fill the Colonial House, in which it is now being arranged, and is now ready for visitors on Monday morning.

Fourth floor, Old Building  
**JOHN WANAMAKER**  
Broadway at Ninth, New York



The Friendly Glow





## From a Treeless Childhood

By some chance, my companions on my first walk through a southern California park were Bostonians who, in their childhood, had flourished in the green shadow of the Arboretum, just as I had thrived somewhat indifferently in a treeless block of flat buildings with white paving stones in front and, in the rear, little squares of yellow clay adorned with occasional sand-boxes. We were recent acquaintances—the Bostonians and I—and by way of coming to know one another were discussing our hobbies. Mine, they decided, were all too much "of the book, bookish." I ought to know more of the out-of-doors. Now trees, for example, would be an excellent hobby.

I thought so too and I began to take stock of my knowledge of trees. I had sung my baby sister to sleep with a song my mother taught me:

Rock-a-bye, baby, in the tree-top;  
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock.

In school, I had to draw an oak leaf and an elm leaf and had found in Reed's Word Lessons two strangely thrilling tree-names—"arbor-vitæ" and "lignum-vitæ"; and, at home, I had learned from another book the names of trees quite alien to the native dwellers in the parkings of city streets and not akin even to the far-traveled inhabitants of the botanical gardens. In truth, I scarcely knew that these naturalized citizens, who, so amicably mingled their boughs, had been gathered together from the ends of the earth. I saw them but rarely and they did not touch my imagination. But always, in the world bounded by the covers of the book, I had felt the charm of immeasurable distances and dateless antiquity and rich intimacies between men and trees.

I turned to my friends. "You are right," I admitted, smiling a little ruefully. "I am bookish—even about trees. But I am sure that I love them with no dry-as-dust love! I have watched cedars of Lebanon float on rafts down from Sidon, and I have seen cunning workers fashion flowers of the pomegranate above the capitals of the pillars of the temple. I have dreamed of the tree of life—the tree that stood in the midst of the Garden and that put forth leaves for the healing of the nations. I have heard the olive tree refuse to leave its fatness and the fig tree forsake its sweetness to be promoted to reign as king over the trees." My friends were laughing at this unforeseen access of Hebraic parallelism. "I have observed the green holly tree spreading itself like the wicked," I finished, laughing too. "and I have known ever so many more trees, but they lived inside a book and not in the good brown earth."

Though I was destined, weeks later, when I first came upon certain little metal tags, to recall the presaging smile in the eyes of my companions as I named these sacred names, we did not pursue the subject. Some discoveries they left me to make unaided. They accepted me generously, too, on my own terms—romantic, unbotanical—and, as we walked, they answered my questions about the trees we passed.

## Many Tree Blossoms

Perhaps I have forgotten the precise blossoming time of some of them. It seems to me now that the whole park was filled that morning with huge bouquets that one wanted to gather into one's arms. I had known apple-blossom pink and white and the deeper peach-blossom pink, but in my city-bred ignorance, I had never thought of ornamental trees as arrayed in anything lovelier than their own green leaves. But here was polychrome beauty: the scarlet of a eucalyptus; the crimson of the flame-tree; the blue of the jacaranda; the faint green of the flowers of the pepper mingled with the red of its berries; the ivory of the magnolias; the oyster white of the datura; the lemon yellow of acacias and the rusty orange of the grevillea. The very greens were a revelation: greens bright as grass and pale as olives; greens tinged with yellow and veiled with silver; greens overcast with glaucous bloom and greens swathed in lacy-veined layers of dark shade. The multiplicity of impressions overwhelmed me. I took home with me that day a rather abstract feeling of having had my soul steeped in color and perfume and of having found a place where one could always have "green thought in a green shade." There were, to be sure, some few clear images: the white trunk of a lemon eucalyptus shedding its bark in long, narrow ribbons; the tall, slender body and feathery top of the Cocos plumosa; the dark, star-like whorls of the branches of the Norfolk Island pine.

As the days went by and, in the midst of a very busy, day-at-home life, I became more and more devoted to the cult of trees. I discovered how much of one's love of the romance of geography they could satisfy and how much of one's feeling for the magic in names. I remembered Leigh Hunt

on his way to Italy, pacing the deck and repeating to himself the enchanting word, "Mediterranean"; but I had the advantage of him, for I could go to sleep not thinking at all of trees and awake blissfully murmuring, "Cupressus Guadalupeensis glauca," and cruising in my imagination among the French West Indies. "Blue cypress" was far too commonplace a name to give to a tree that could take one on so delightful a journey. In this way, I made voyages to many pleasant lands. In Brazil I paid my respects to jacaranda, and, in Chile, to Araucaria imbricata, the monkey-puzzle. To Polynesia I was drawn in search of the breadfruit tree or of Araucaria excelsa, the spear-wooded pine. In Australia I spent winged hours amid a flora that could boast, in addition to its beauty, the charm of remoteness, strangeness and survival from a far-off past. Even popular names like bottle-tree, gum-tree, wattle, beefwood could not spoil Australian trees. Moreover, eucalyptus and acacia were words endowed at birth with classic grace; the bunyabunya offered no objection to the name Araucaria bidwillii, which seemed more in keeping with the dignity of its huge cones; and the flame-tree did not refuse to be recognized as Brachychiton acerifolius. But I did not linger too long even in Australia. I sought out Formosa in the China Sea, broke a pale green, red-tinged camphor leaf and breathed its pungent fragrance. Like every other traveler in pursuit of romance, I rounded the Horn. I sailed northward, looking for Pinus Canariensis and other growing things with the same bright-colored adjective attached to them, took my way across northern Africa and continued my quest to Palestine and the Near East. Such names as Punica granatum, Phoenix dactylifera and Pinus Halepensis started trains of thought in which reminiscences of the sacred and secular literature of widely separated lands and ages were curiously intermingled.

## Two Ends of Earth

Everywhere in that wonderful park were trees to take one to the East, the domain of old and precious associations. I was not alone in feeling an affinity between these two ends of the earth. Once, in the neighborhood of the park, a friend with whom I sat on a cliff above a broad, shallow valley, bordered by low brown hills and steeped in summer haze, remarked suddenly, "This country is like my dream of Palestine," and we began to talk of how the people so long wanderers upon the face of the earth still hoped to return to that favored land where every man had dwelt safely under his vine and under his fig tree. In the same park, somewhat later, I felt how a great architect had caught the spirit of the country in which he was building; for, to my intense delight, I read in Vulgate Latin around the base of a bright-tiled dome, these words: "A land of wheat and barley; and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey." And, as I looked at the gardens through which I was walking, I smiled a little as I thought of the quantity of dynamite that had been used to blast out holes for the planting of the trees. I could have added other verses; for I knew how truly, in this land, the acacia and the myrtle had been planted in the wilderness and the fir tree and the box tree had been set in the desert together.

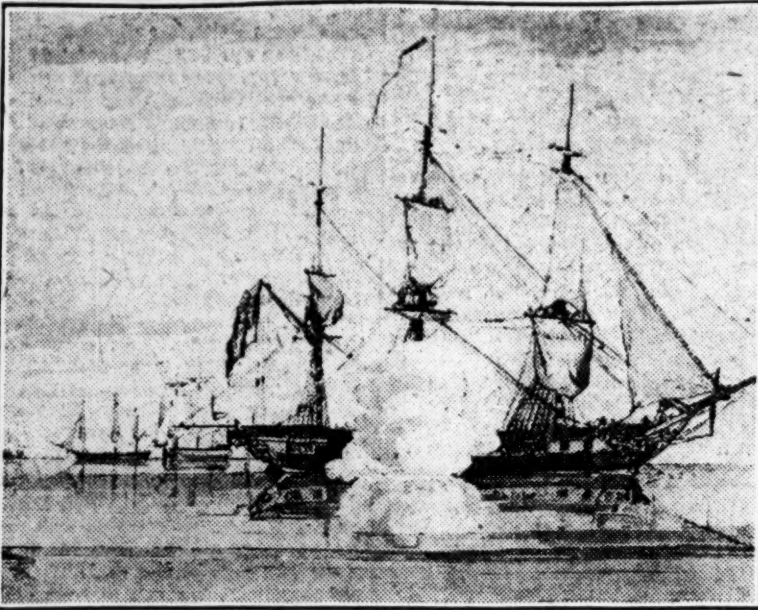
So far as I am aware, I never came upon Acacia Nilotica, the "burning bush"—possibly it grows only in Egypt and the Arabian peninsula—or that other acacia, overlaid with gold, of which the Ark of the Covenant was made. Perhaps, among all the lovely olives with their tips veiled in silver, I never saw the variety from which the dove plucked a leaf; and I suppose that in my self-beloved Thujas orientalis or Thujas occidentalis I discovered, not any congener of the symbolic arbor-vitæ, but just an evergreen pineaceous tree. But I did, one happy day, find Cedrus Libani. Beautiful! It was enough so to make me understand why Walter Savage Landor should have planted a hillside on his Welsh estate with thousands of cedars of Lebanon. But it was amazingly small and delicate! I remembered how a behemoth moved his tail like a cedar and how a huge eagle, with great wings full of plumes of divers colors, came to Lebanon and took the highest branch of the cedar, and how Hiram King of Tyre gave cedar trees to King Solomon for his temple. I have never solved this mystery. I have read various conjectures as to the kind of cedar carved within that wondrous house, "with cherubims and palm trees and open flowers"; and I have been told that the term "cedar" has been used generically for the whole pine-tree family. But somehow I never cared very much for the facts. I walked among the small, shrub-like trees, young and tenderly green, and I had a vision of lofty, century-old cedars, which had flourished and had attained the honor at last of being hewed down for temple pillars by those most skilled of woodsmen, the Sidonians.

So far as natural science is concerned, I have never got any further in the understanding of trees than to know that the fig tree can not bear olive berries and that men do not gather figs of thistles. I have yet to make my first journey, on an ocean liner, among tropic isles or to the borders of the desert. But I think that the city child that scarcely knew a poplar or a maple from an elm found out a way of its own, not absolutely the most unsatisfying in the world in its field of happiness, to become a lover of trees. Even now, in a treeless city, I can pitch my tent at Elim where there are 12 wells of water and three score and ten palm trees; and I can lift up my eyes and behold a company of Ishmaelites with their camels bearing spicery and myrrh and balm from the trees of Gilead.

## THE CHARMS OF FANNY PRICE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Tennyson, an admirer of Jane Austen's novels, liked "Mansfield Park," the best of all, and the "white violet" charm of Fanny Price has appealed to many who would find it difficult to go quite so far in speaking of the novel as a whole.

Some hint of the central situation, the well-bred girl afflicted with impossible relations, may have been derived from "Evelina," but Fanny's



By permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

"The Thrush went out of the harbor this morning"

people are much less conspicuous in the story than Evelina's, and appear only in one portion of it instead of pervading the whole. The action is more restricted than elsewhere; everything centers round Mansfield Park, the great house into which Fanny Price, one of a large and necessitous family, has been adopted by her rich uncle, Sir Thomas Bertram; indeed—except for Fanny's visit to her father and mother—only two other houses, the rectory and Sotherton Court, play any part in the story. In that rectory lived first Lady and her husband, afterward the new rector, Dr. Grant and his wife, Mrs. Norris. Moving to a cottage in the Park "with one poor little half-acre" of garden, but contriving to be as much at the park as ever, among her four handsome cousins, Fanny grows up shy and gentle, always ready to take the lowest place; to accept Tom Bertram's chaff, the contempt of his sisters for her lack of accomplishments, and the active dislike of Mrs. Norris, and finding her best consolation in the untiring kindness of her cousin, Edmund, the second son, who is destined for the church and the neighboring livings of Mansfield and Thornton Lacy. But Tom Bertram's extravagance deprives him of the former, which three years before the story opens becomes the right of Dr. Grant, a selfish "bon vivant" with a charming wife, who when the story opens, has just offered a home to her younger sister, Mary Crawford and, for a time, to her volatile brother, Henry, who is possessed of a good estate in Norfolk and only comes to Mansfield to escort his sister, though the attractions of the Park, and especially of the Miss Bertrams, soon induce him to prolong his stay. The story gives an insight into the home education of girls of the upper classes rarely to be found elsewhere.

Of the Bertram sons, Tom went to Westminster, Edmund to Eton and Oxford, and the girls, 12 and 13 when Fanny came, had a governess who taught them geography, lists of "Roman Emperors as low as Severus," a great deal of heathen mythology, and all the metals, semi-metals, planets and distinguished philosophers. Water colors, drawing and crayons, like dancing and singing, were taught by "proper masters," and with a mother like Lady Bertram, "who spent her days in sitting nicely dressed on a sofa, doing some long piece of needlework of little use and no beauty," it is only natural that the girls embroidered, a faded footstool of Julia's work, too ill-done for the drawing-room, remaining in the old schoolroom, afterward Fanny's sitting-room, as evidence of the fact.

The incessant flattery of their aunt had so puffed up the Bertram girls that their views of education were, for the most part, imperfect. "Much as you know already," says Mrs. Norris just after Fanny had come, "there is a great deal more to learn." "Yes, I know there is, till I am 17," is Maria's answer. When she was 17, Julia 16 and Fanny 15, Miss Lee was accordingly dismissed, the Bertrams entering on the great world, Fanny living, to all appearances, to help her aunt by cutting roses, to do the difficult parts of the needlework, and to play cards with her. In reality she reads and learns and dreams under Edmund's directions, rides with him first on the "dear old grey pony," afterwards on a tractable mare, and keeps up a correspondence with her absent brother, William, whom Sir Thomas had got into the navy, and who was making his way in the world with great credit to himself and his benefactor. One of Edmund's earliest acts of kindness to Fanny had been the sending him half a guinea "under the seal" of her letter under the sealing wax, that is, which in pre-envelope days held the paper together, and though the practice was illegal, it seems to have been common enough. Sir Thomas as a member of Parliament had plenty of frankie at his command, and William therefore got his letters for nothing, an important thing for a penniless midshipman

when a ship's letter meant double postage.

Fanny, kept in obscurity and eternally made by Mrs. Norris to know her place, was one of a party to dine at the rectory with the Crawfords, and her quiet retiring manner led to a discussion as to whether she was "out." Tom Bertram joining in with anecdotes of girls who were "hardly able to speak" one year, and the next, when they were "out," were "up to everything." We learn incidentally that one sign of a girl being "out" was a veil and parasol.

Fanny addresses her elder cousins as Mr. and Miss Bertram, but this is

probably not because she is the poor relation, but because it was the fashion, for her uncle and aunt addressed each other as Mrs. Norris and Sir Thomas, and even Lady Bertram uses the latter form of address to her husband.

Servants again were a question; the housekeeper at Sotherton had "turned away two housemaids for wearing white gowns," and Mrs. Price, careless and slovenly, declared that "things had come to such a pass in Portsmouth, that it is quite a miracle if one keeps them more than half a year."

The naval details again are very interesting; Jane Austen had sailor brothers, and must herself have admired the beautiful sight of the Thrush or some other vessel "going out of harbor." Nelson's navy was a lovelier thing than today's.

Another social indication may be noticed in the contemptuous attitude adopted by the unthinking characters toward the country clergy. Sir Thomas and Edmund have ideals of the parish priest living among his flock which the devoted clergyman of today would not despise; but Mary Crawford, brought up in a light-minded society, talks of them with absolute contempt, and Maria Bertram is worse, because she ought to have known better. Think of her speech on the way to Sotherton, in the presence of the sister-in-law of her own rector, living at the rectory, and of Edmund about to be ordained. "There is the parsonage, a tidy-looking house, and I understand the clergyman and his wife are very decent people." The speech was an insult, and must have been felt as such; one does not wonder at the resentment toward Maria which Mary's after-speeches frequently reveal. Yet the moral of the book, rightly read, is a sermon against fashionable vices, a revelation of the quiet happiness which a country parsonage may hold; and in Fanny Price we have a heroine who, with all her shyness, may rank with the witty Elizabeth Bennet and the impulsive Emma for enduring charm.

## Medieval Year Books

What are these old English year books that the Seldon Society has taken upon itself to give to the world after doing the excellent work of editing them, a serious matter in itself, for these medieval year books are reports of cases heard in the early English courts, made by men who were actually present. They are reports of the words actually spoken and of incidents which actually happened. A knowledge of them is necessary to historians of English life, language and law.

The reports were intended for the use and instruction of the legal profession and were designed to show the general pleading and practice of law. What they were and who made them is still the question. It might be they were merely students' note books, or they might be of a semi-official character, or they might be the work of professional reporters, but they were full of mistakes, omissions and blundering perversions of all kinds, and as it was long before the invention of printing they were probably notes read aloud to a professional writer.

Um-m!!  
Cheese Soufflé!  
It can be feathery  
I can at the same  
time substantial if  
you use plenty of  
that rich, meaty  
sauce that tastes like  
the touch of a French  
chef—  
A1 SAUCE

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

London, July 3.  
Like the weather, Mr. Lloyd George's position varies from week to week. Last week he had a bad time. Policy in relation to Mesopotamia was sharply criticized. Mr. Asquith actively leading organized opposition. Attack was renewed on another front when the vote for army clothing was moved in Committee of Supply. Opportunity was eagerly seized to give expression to the strong resentment, by no means confined to the Opposition benches, against Mr. Churchill's proposal to re-clothe the army in scarlet and trimmings, displacing the modest khaki renowned in the late war. Uneasiness in Ministerial headquarters was testified to by the issue of an exceptionally urgent whip. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's hint that if the vote were rejected the government would resign brought the party to heel. Mr. Asquith was defeated in the Division Lobby by a majority of 235, not far short of five to one. It was significant that on a division taken to reduce the army vote by £500 as a protest against expenditure on scarlet uniforms the Ministerial majority was reduced by nearly one hundred. There is little doubt that had the whips been withdrawn and government members allowed to go as they pleased, the amendment would have been carried by an overwhelming majority.

For the present this touch of winter is over and past, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. The enthusiastic acclaim which greeted Mr. Lloyd George in France after the international meeting of Premiers at Boulogne—a demonstration that almost equaled that with which London greeted Mary Pickford on her arrival from America—is reflected at Westminster. The Premier is as popular and politically as strong as at any time since the present House assembled. His majority is unbroken on divisions even on questions so indefensible and unpopular as Winston Churchill's latest notion. In the House of Commons no one can tell what a day may bring forth.

As far as matters adjust themselves at the present moment the government is safe for at least the duration of the session. Members of the House of Commons, up to a month ago assumed that there would be no autumn session, have meekly heard the promise broken, and are already shaping their private arrangements to meet the new call upon them. The House of Lords have indeed gone a step further than Ministers, having passed a resolution that an autumn session should form a regular and permanent part of the Parliamentary year. The Commons are not yet trained to that pitch of self-negation.

When Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister the first reflection that flashed across his mind was the quaint incongruity, inevitable in the course of performance of his high duties, of making a bishop. Throughout his public life up to date there was no national institution he had tilted at with fuller vigor or greater zest than an appointed bishop. His ability to meet and dominate any novel situation in which he finds himself has in this respect been triumphantly vindicated. Within the space of a week he has made not one bishop but four.

And this at a time when he was deeply

engaged in baffling Germany's deliberate attempt to wriggle out of the penalties enforced by the Versailles Treaty, and concurrently wrestling with revolution in Ireland.

In his selection of men for vacant sees Disraeli had a single and simple guiding idea. His mind was not troubled by questions of orthodoxy or heterodoxy, low church or high church. What he wanted to know was, How far would a certain man be helpful to his government or was there another who might be more useful? On the eve of the General Election of 1868 he had several choice bits of church patronage to dispose of. He made no secret of his method of choice. The primary falling vacant he wrote to Lord Derby asking for suggestions of a successor. Derby suggested Harold Browne, the Bishop of Ely, "a man of very high reputation." "Harold Browne is offered as a compromise," Disraeli snappishly replied. "But what do I gain by Harold Browne? That was the point. Not whether Harold Browne was a suitable man from the point of view of the welfare of the diocese or the good of the church. But 'What will he do for me.' The present generation will not authoritatively know the considerations that led Mr. Lloyd George severally to select his four bishops. Presumably they differed from Disraeli's.

## ON THE WAY TO CAPE COD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Clear of the fringes of Boston, the traveler on his way down Cape Cod passes tidal bays and salt marshes cut by inlets unnumbered, bordered by low hills, which are clothed with the scrub oak, typical of the New England coast, a brown haze of trunks and branches.

With a sense of meeting old acquaintances he picks out here and there the name of this or that brand of shoe familiar in advertisements and catches sight of the name of the town where it is made.

After Middleboro comes Wareham and South Wareham, starting a train of recollection of Dorset and the South Downs, and now with the Sandwicks, east and west, the visitor has barely called to memory that historic spot in Kent, when there comes a string of names, Yarmouths, Harwiches, and Chatham in pairs as are most place names on Cape Cod, all reminiscent of the settlers' distant homes.

Arrived at his destination at dusk, the traveler is greeted with the odor of tide flats and seaweed. He gazes upon an inclosed bay on whose edge grass-root stands stiffly knee-deep in water. In the background are low hills carrying a suggestion, in the twilight, of half-hidden houses whose visibly unwrapping greenery comes forward only to be closed off suddenly by square, factory-like buildings over the water. Across the tracks, near a white house rises darkly against the still-lingering afterglow a tower with a railed walk about its head that suggests a lighthouse or lookout.

When he enters his hotel, the traveler finds supper waiting him. In the light of a coal-oil lamp, he draws up to the table with a sense of friendly homeliness, increased rather than diminished by the consciousness of a strange village lying without, and woods and marsh and sea beyond.

## "PETER PAN"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the heart of Kensington Gardens in London is a faintly poised little statue—so daintily poised that one half expects that if one glanced away, the little figure would have vanished when the gaze returned to the spot. The statue is that of "Peter Pan," the boy who would not grow up—the lad about whom the whimsical fancy of Sir James Barrie has woven such delicate romance.

The small boy in the Gardens, like the play he represents, is a source of wonder and delight to the children when once they have managed to find the statue. This is not always easy and many people in their quest pass quite close to the spot without realizing their proximity to "Peter Pan." It is appropriate that Barrie's small hero should be illusive even though not having the power of movement, and the difficulty of the search adds piquancy to the moment when the boy is discovered embowered in his leafy alcove.

Here, on a fine day, is invariably to be seen an admiring little court of children with the glamour of the play still pervading them, gazing half-expectantly, quite prepared to see the figure move and bend down to them. And that is the outstanding quality of Barrie's genius—his instant appeal to both children and grown-ups. Many authors please, in turn, adults and children, but Barrie does the trick "in one" to use a golfing phrase. It is this universal appeal of the whimsical author which has shed a halo of romance round the statue of his small hero and causes young and old to seek out the alcove in its green surroundings.

## Black, White or Speckled

Melbourne's gas and electricity strikes produced a wonderful study in color contrasts. First the union declared electricity "black," then the companies yielded and it became "white." The Chamber of Manufacturers fought on and declared it black. It then became "black" and "white." In Geelong, where electricity was "black," a meeting of the strikers availed themselves of the "black" light, but one unflinching democrat lit a candle and put it beside him so that theoretically he was not using the "black" light. In a Melbourne suburb the Labor Mayor proposed that there should not be a council meeting by electric light, but hurriedly changed his mind when reminded that he would have to turn out all his street lamps to be consistent. Further color-contrast is seen in connection with coal, which is "black" when intended for the gasworks and "white" when used for private consumption; a variation stands to the credit of the government—brown coal—which is being brought from the soft coal fields at Morwell.



Dobbs Hats  
for Women  
Dobbs Shirts and Skirts  
Dobbs & Co.  
Sixty-two Fifth Avenue  
New York

**Mrs. Porter's**  
PRODUCTS  
Ready for the emergency  
SALAD DRESSING  
MAYONNAISE  
THOUSAND ISLAND  
PEANUT BUTTER  
FRUIT PUDDING  
FIG PUDDING  
RICE PUDDING  
Mrs. Porter's Products can be purchased of the grocer in the states of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah and Colorado.  
Interest your grocer in these products.  
Mrs. M. A. PORTER, Seattle, Wash.

## "Priscilla's Minuet"

(Sweetened)

## Cocoa Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. 1 1/2 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery. West of Mississippi River \$4.00 doz. East of Mississippi River \$3.75 doz.

WM. M. FLANDERS CO.  
Wholesale Distributors BOSTON, MASS.

**Gasbruf**  
TUBING  
for Stoves, Lamps & Irons  
At Many Dealers  
Atlantic Tubing Co., Providence, R.I.

## Massachusetts Trust Co

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Accounts opened by mail  
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%  
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS  
Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuable  
255 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

When in Need  
of  
Flowers  
Buy of  
The Florist  
4 PARK ST.  
BOSTON 3

## Piano Values of Interest to You

VISIT one of our branch stores today and see what we boast as a "greater value" in pianos. Greater values in pianos, players, and grand pianos are hard to find. Our terms are convenient and make it easy for anybody to make purchase.

If you are not near a branch store, write factory for name of dealer in your locality.

Smith, Barnes & Strohber stores carry extensive stock of phonographs, either Victor or Columbia, also large stock of phonograph records and player rolls.



Factory:  
The Smith,  
Barnes  
& Strohber Co.  
Chicago, Ill.

SMITH, BARNES & STROHBER CO.  
Washington Arcade, 285 Woodward Ave., Detroit  
THE SMITH PIANO CO.  
311 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago  
SMITH REIS PIANO CO.  
1000 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
THE SMITH PIANO CO.  
274 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
SMITH, BARNES & STROHBER CO.  
917-919 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
SMITH, BARNES & STROHBER CO.  
1828 Broadway, Parsons, Kan.  
SMITH, BARNES & STROHBER CO.  
66 Illinois St., Chicago Heights, Ill.



## WAGE INCREASES FOR EXPRESSMEN

Awards by the Labor Board Add \$30,000,000 to Pay Roll of the American Company—New Scales Retroactive to May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wage increases for 75,000 employees of the American Railway Express Company, adding \$30,000,000 annually to the pay roll, were announced here yesterday as the awards of the United States Railroad Labor Board. Like the recent railroad wage awards, the new scales are retroactive to May 1, 1920. As the total pay roll of the express company is not known, it is impossible to figure the per cent of increase accurately, but one union official estimated that the increases would average 25 to 30 per cent, which is larger than the average per cent received by the railroad employees recently.

Five classes of employees were given flat increases of 15 cents an hour, and all salaried men included in the five classes were given the same raise, to be multiplied by the unit of hours on the basis of which they are paid. These increases are to be added on top of all increases made by the company since March 1 for the purpose of adjusting inequalities, which, it is said, have amounted to nearly \$12,000,000.

High-salaried employees, of the class known as the "official family," are not included in the awards.

### The Unions Involved

General satisfaction with the awards was expressed by the officials of the four unions, some of whom came to Chicago especially to receive and consider the announcement of the Labor Board.

The unions involved were: The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Railway Express Drivers, Chauffeurs and Conductors, Local No. 720, Chicago, Illinois, and the Order of Railway Expressmen.

"The majority of the employees," said Addison Bollinger, grand president of the Order of Railway Expressmen, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "in my opinion, will accept the awards as granted and in a manner be satisfied. You, of course, realize that we did not secure all that we asked for, and our order was very conservative in requesting the board to grant what we considered was absolutely necessary at this time to guarantee a living wage."

"In presenting our demands, we called attention to the fact that railway employees were forced to go throughout the entire period of the war without receiving any increases, and increases granted at the end of the war were not sufficient to place them on a par with other employees in the transportation business who had received increases at the beginning of the war period."

"We sincerely trust that the new wage awards will permit the express employees to catch up somewhat with the cost of living; and that the service may not only be restored to what it was before the consolidation of the companies, but be very much improved."

### Labor Board Gives Reasons

After discussing the history of the hearings, the Labor Board in its report said:

"As in the case of the railroad employees, this long delay and succession of disappointments, coupled with the pressure of a further rise in living costs, produced deep and not unreasonable dissatisfaction on the part of express employees, even to a greater degree than upon many of the railroad employees, as the wages paid to the express employees were generally less than those paid for analogous services by the railroads and in many other industries. The express employees thus felt themselves called upon to make sacrifices, and, they believed, far beyond those of any other class. For these reasons, and as a measure of justice, it was decided that this decision, when made, would be effective as of May 1, 1920, and that the increases herein specified should be slightly in excess of those decided upon for railroad employees performing similar service."

In arriving at its decision, the board took into consideration the scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries; the relation between wages and the cost of living; hazards of employment; training and skill required; degree of responsibility; character and regularity of employment; inequalities of increase in wages or of treatment; the result of previous wage orders or adjustments; and "other relevant circumstances."

## MOVE TO EXEMPT MORTGAGE INCOME

Plan Urged to Lift Taxation on Investments in Real Estate to Aid in Bringing Greater House Construction Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Exemption of income taxation levied upon real estate mortgages as one means of improving the serious housing situation was urged by Walter Stabler, representing financial interests, before the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production here yesterday.

William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, pointed out that there was a strong disposition in Congress against further exemption, but Mr. Stabler insisted that the question of housing was so vital that the government must find some means of providing the people with homes.

If real estate mortgages were not exempted, soon there would be no mortgages to tax. Exemption was the most vital thing Congress could do to stabilize domestic conditions. "I cannot emphasize this too strongly," he said. "If Congress does not do this the responsibility for trouble will be on Congress and it will be a very serious trouble."

Mr. Stabler said his company had \$268,000,000 invested in city mortgages, and \$45,000,000 in farm mortgages, and that there had never been a condition like today's. Scarcity of houses was declared the cause of high rents, and people are paying these rents because they have to. There would not be enough places to house all the people in October, he said, and added that every one in rented quarters was paying 75 to 300 per cent higher than normal rents.

## VILLA BANDITS AND LEADER SURRENDER

SAN PEDRO, Coahuila, via Laredo Junction, Mexico—Francisco Villa marched into San Pedro on Monday night between the lines of a populace which greeted him with cheers of "Viva Villa!" Behind him came his band of faithful followers, which with their leader surrendered to the De la Huerta Government under terms agreed upon recently at Sabinas.

As he drew up before the main plaza of the Mexican town, a throng of 3000 gathered around him, the chieftain indicating that he was about to speak to them.

"I surrendered," he said, "because further fighting in Mexico means intervention by the United States. They call me a bandit. They call me the worst man in Mexico, but I would preserve our nationality by avoiding intervention."

There were nine hundred men in the band which Villa led into San Pedro, all of whom later pitched camp close by the little town after a 24-hour march across desert country without water for man or beast.

### Dr. Altendorf Under Arrest

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Dr. Paul Bernardo Altendorf, a writer on international affairs who has described himself here as an agent of the United States, has been arrested on charges of writing false articles on Mexican conditions. He is being held in the military prison here, and will be arraigned today as a "pernicious foreigner."

## HIGHER INDIANA TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The minimum wage any public school teacher in Indiana can now receive will be \$800 a year under a teachers' salary increase law just signed by James P. Goodrich, Governor. The law provides for increases of about 30 per cent in the salaries of teachers in common schools. Representative Laughlin, author of the law, believes it will bring about longer school terms in the rural schools, and also a consolidation of rural and village schools.

### New Tax Law Plan

The committee is considering the advisability of a law applying to building the idea of exemption which frees from taxation excess profits in the shipping industry if used in ship construction. Such a law would exempt money made from sale of new buildings if used in construction. There is some tendency, too, to favor repeal of the usury laws.

Frank Mann, chairman of the Mayor's housing commission, said the shortage of apartments in this city

## MOVE TO EXEMPT MORTGAGE INCOME

Plan Urged to Lift Taxation on Investments in Real Estate to Aid in Bringing Greater House Construction Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Exemption of income taxation levied upon real estate mortgages as one means of improving the serious housing situation was urged by Walter Stabler, representing financial interests, before the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production here yesterday.

William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, pointed out that there was a strong disposition in Congress against further exemption, but Mr. Stabler insisted that the question of housing was so vital that the government must find some means of providing the people with homes.

If real estate mortgages were not exempted, soon there would be no mortgages to tax. Exemption was the most vital thing Congress could do to stabilize domestic conditions. "I cannot emphasize this too strongly," he said. "If Congress does not do this the responsibility for trouble will be on Congress and it will be a very serious trouble."

Mr. Stabler said his company had \$268,000,000 invested in city mortgages, and \$45,000,000 in farm mortgages, and that there had never been a condition like today's. Scarcity of houses was declared the cause of high rents, and people are paying these rents because they have to. There would not be enough places to house all the people in October, he said, and added that every one in rented quarters was paying 75 to 300 per cent higher than normal rents.

## VILLA BANDITS AND LEADER SURRENDER

SAN PEDRO, Coahuila, via Laredo Junction, Mexico—Francisco Villa marched into San Pedro on Monday night between the lines of a populace which greeted him with cheers of "Viva Villa!" Behind him came his band of faithful followers, which with their leader surrendered to the De la Huerta Government under terms agreed upon recently at Sabinas.

As he drew up before the main plaza of the Mexican town, a throng of 3000 gathered around him, the chieftain indicating that he was about to speak to them.

"I surrendered," he said, "because further fighting in Mexico means intervention by the United States. They call me a bandit. They call me the worst man in Mexico, but I would preserve our nationality by avoiding intervention."

There were nine hundred men in the band which Villa led into San Pedro, all of whom later pitched camp close by the little town after a 24-hour march across desert country without water for man or beast.

### Dr. Altendorf Under Arrest

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Dr. Paul Bernardo Altendorf, a writer on international affairs who has described himself here as an agent of the United States, has been arrested on charges of writing false articles on Mexican conditions. He is being held in the military prison here, and will be arraigned today as a "pernicious foreigner."

## HIGHER INDIANA TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The minimum wage any public school teacher in Indiana can now receive will be \$800 a year under a teachers' salary increase law just signed by James P. Goodrich, Governor. The law provides for increases of about 30 per cent in the salaries of teachers in common schools. Representative Laughlin, author of the law, believes it will bring about longer school terms in the rural schools, and also a consolidation of rural and village schools.

### New Tax Law Plan

The committee is considering the advisability of a law applying to building the idea of exemption which frees from taxation excess profits in the shipping industry if used in ship construction. Such a law would exempt money made from sale of new buildings if used in construction. There is some tendency, too, to favor repeal of the usury laws.

Frank Mann, chairman of the Mayor's housing commission, said the shortage of apartments in this city

was 100,000. During the last four years, he said, average tenement construction has dwindled to 4000 annually, 300 tenements are now under construction, and next year the apartment shortage will be 120,000.

This was said to be caused by shortage of money, caused by the timidity of capital, believing high construction cost would eventually bring inflation. Other causes were shortage of materials, shortage and high cost of labor. Some inducement to investment by capital was urged to enable the builder to meet the handicaps against him. The mortgage market, now being drained by other high interest securities, needs to be revived by proper inducements. It was suggested that new construction should be exempted from local taxation for a period of years.

The great need seems to be for the workingman's apartment. Five-room apartments in the past have been built to rent for \$16 and could be constructed now to rent for \$35 a month, but none are being built. The tenement house law, however, no longer hinders building.

Mr. Mann opposed repeal of the usury laws. Wealthy interests should help, he said, to solve the building problem in their own interest, considering "the better results that will accrue to them by the contentment of labor." Employers were urged to use part of their capital in constructing homes and selling them to employees, but not at all in a paternal manner.

## NEW POLICY TRIED ON ENFORCEMENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York City has been divided into three districts, each in charge of one man, for the more efficient enforcement of prohibition. Under the new policy of restricting removals of intoxicants from warehouses, 25 per cent of such applications are being rejected, and the rest are submitted to careful scrutiny. This greatly reduces the amount taken out of the warehouses and assists the enforcement officers in their work. Increased activity by these officers is now noted both here and in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert E. Lane, a prohibition enforcement officer, was arrested on Monday night in the saloon of his brother, William A. Lane in Brooklyn, by a secret service operative on a charge of neglect of duty in not making an arrest where he observed suspected violation of the Volstead Act. The arrest is said to be the forerunner of others in a general crusade against prohibition agents suspected of collusion with saloonkeepers.

While the National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are joint parties to the application, the condition of the former is quite different to that of the latter. A deficit of \$47,000,000 faces the former; the latter still shows a comfortable surplus after paying its usual 10 per cent dividend, and laying by reserves. It was, however, estimated by Mr. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway that without the increase asked for, a deficit of some \$37,000,000 might be anticipated, and that the increase would just about cover that amount. There had been

## CANADIAN RAILWAY RATE INVESTIGATION

Application for Increase of Fares to Cover Higher Wages Being Paid Is Contested by the Farmers and Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The most formidable array of counsel which has appeared before the Railway Commission assembled in the board room yesterday morning to consider the application of the Canadian Railway Association for an increase of approximately 40 per cent in freight rates, and of 20 per cent in passenger rates. While the application is a joint one, all the railways were heavily represented, and there were present D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, and E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who pleaded his own case. The people were represented by counsel for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and for the United Farmers of Ontario. In addition there were representatives present for the Canadian Manufacturers Association, boards of trade, wholesale and shipping associations and others.

On behalf of the Railway Association the Hon. F. H. Phlippen represented that the whole argument for the railways was that, on the present basis of operating cost, the revenues were utterly inadequate and that an increase is necessary. He claimed that, since 1914, the cost of operation had increased 100 per cent, but that the rates had increased only 31 per cent for freight and 15 per cent for passenger traffic. He urged that increased rates were vital to financial stability, upon which basis alone the lines could continue to perform their public functions. What they sought were increases which would produce \$125,000,000 to take care of the increased operating cost, including the latest wage award granted in the United States.

Question of Deficit  
While the National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway are joint parties to the application, the condition of the former is quite different to that of the latter. A deficit of \$47,000,000 faces the former; the latter still shows a comfortable surplus after paying its usual 10 per cent dividend, and laying by reserves. It was, however, estimated by Mr. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway that without the increase asked for, a deficit of some \$37,000,000 might be anticipated, and that the increase would just about cover that amount. There had been

a \$38,000,000 increase in wages since 1917; the return on investments had dropped from 3.925 per cent to 2.505 per cent; while, for the eight-month period from May (when the United States wage award is to be effective), an addition of \$14,000,000 would be added to the present wage bill. Counsel for the Canadian Manufacturers, while admitting that the railways were entitled to an adequate return, declared that the increase, if granted there was to be, should be granted not on the basis of the needs of the national railways, which had not yet upon a business basis, but upon the basis of the needs of the Canadian Pacific. He further contended that whatever increases were granted should not be considered in connection with the award which should be given by the Board of Arbitration for the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway. With this latter suggestion, however, the Hon. F. B. Carvell, the chairman, declared the commission had no concern.

"Ultimate Consumer" Considered  
D'Arcy Scott, himself a former member of the Railway Commission, but today appearing as a representative of the Province of Saskatchewan, declared that he appeared on behalf of the "ultimate consumer," upon whose shoulders would inevitably fall the incidence of the proposed increases. "The board, I submit," said Mr. Scott, "should not grant these increases, and I propose to suggest that the case be adjourned for two or three years, until a complete investigation into freight conditions has been made and until conditions are more normal." He went on to show that the Canadian Pacific Railway had a huge reserve fund. That a huge reserve was intended for just such an occasion as this. The Canadian Pacific Railway did not need the money. It had ample to pay the additional wages involved in the recent award. The board should not grant the increases for a few years until conditions had settled down. "It is more difficult to get freight rates down than to put them up," he said.

Mr. Scott called attention to a telegram published in the Ottawa Citizen stating that the Chicago award, increasing railway rates, would be adopted in Canada in toto. The Canadian Government, he said, was going to adopt the report of a board appointed by President Wilson to raise rates. "This country has got to stop what it has been doing for the past few years," he added.

"First there is a McAdoo award. We adopted that. Then came the McAdoo order increasing rates 25 per cent. Then there was the Chicago award of July 26, made thousands of miles away, which the government is going to adopt. This sort of thing has got to be paid for by the people of Canada."

Continuing, he said it was time for

some one to break the "vicious circle." Labor rates were going up all the time and so were railway rates. This increase should be borne by the Parliament and not directly by the people of the country. The position he took on behalf of the consumers was that the commission should adjourn the investigation for a long period.

R. Blain, representing the Wholesale Grocers Association of Canada, opposed the granting of the increase, declaring that they would cause inflation all along the line, and would result in adding to the cost of living. He declared that the deficits on the National Railways should be paid out of the Treasury, and that the Canadian Pacific should be compelled if necessary to draw upon its reserves.

## ILLINOIS RAILROAD RATE CONTROVERSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Appeal has been made to the State Public Utilities Commission to increase the rates of railroad passenger fare to 3.6 cents per mile. According to the state law, a fare of 2 cents per mile is the legal passenger rate in Illinois, but under the Wartime Transportation Act, which placed the railways under federal control, they have been charging 3 cents per mile. The commission held that the 2-cent rate is again brought into effect by the return of the roads to private control, and they have not the power to nullify the state law and fix the 3-cent fare as a basis for further increases as requested by the railroads. The ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting an average increase of 20 per cent on all steam passenger-carrying routes is the reason for the present appeal, and should the utilities commission rule the 2-cent rate still in effect, it will be for the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide whether the 2-cent or 3-cent fare shall be the basis of increase. There is some doubt as to whether the Interstate Commerce Commission has the right to fix fares within the boundaries of a state.

Railroad Ticket Regulations  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Commuters who have bought their August transportation will be permitted to use it throughout the month without the payment of surcharges, although the new rates go into effect on August 26, and passengers on parlor or sleeping cars at midnight August 26, it is believed, will be permitted to continue to their destinations without surcharge, according to opinions expressed here. Vacationists, however, with round trip tickets who use the return ticket after August 26 will be

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

Continuing, he said it was time for

## HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM

Plymouth and Boulogne-Sur-Mer

Rydam Aug. 18, Sept. 22

Rotterdam Aug. 28, Oct. 2

Woerdam Sept. 8, Oct. 13

New Amsterdam Sept. 14, Oct. 19

General Passenger Office, 30 State St., Boston

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

New Modern British Twin Screw

S.S. Fort Victoria

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1

First Class Passengers Only

For rates and full particulars apply

THOMSON & CO. LTD.

20 State St., Boston

or any TOURIST AGENCY

**GOING TO  
THE PACIFIC COAST**

Use the Trans Canada Limited  
92 Hours Across the Continent

CROSS the Canadian Pacific Rockies in comfort  
and enjoy the grandeur of fifty Switzerland  
in one. Unexcelled sleeping and dining car service,  
compartment observation cars. Liberal stop-over  
privileges.

Visit VICTORIA, B. C., a typical English town,  
set down on a beautiful island, with golf links and  
drives and a splendid hotel, the Empress, to make  
you comfortable.

VANCOUVER, B. C., a bustling western city sur-  
rounded by picturesque mountains—the gateway to  
the Pacific.

Call or write for Information  
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
Montreal, Canada, your local ticket office.  
All information concerning Canada  
furnished on request.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

PERANABUCOBANA  
RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS  
MONTVIDEO & BAHIA AVARES

Frequent sailings from New York by modern, fast  
and luxurious appointed passenger steamers.  
Agent Company's office, 42 Broadway, N.Y.  
or Raymond & Whitecomb, 15 Temple  
Place, W. H. Evans, S. S. & A.  
Tourist Agency, 10 Corn  
Green St. Boston.

**PLYMOUTH**

The All Day Sail from Boston  
DAILY AND SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.  
NANTASKET BEACH  
HOURLY SERVICE—ONE HOUR SAIL—  
STEAMERS FROM ROWE'S WHARF

Justice—Cooperation—Economy—Energy—Service

# James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK CITY 34th Street

## Annual August Sale of Oriental Rugs

The Largest Collection We Have Ever Displayed  
Remarkably Low in Price

Each Rug has some particular mark of merit that distinguishes it from the more ordinary specimens of Oriental Rug Art. Deep, rich—almost radiant—is the coloring on some; on others, subtle shades predominate. The designs, rich in tradition, are of a degree of beauty we may truthfully call wondrous.

An Extraordinary Group of  
Silky Chinese Rugs  
9 x 12 ft. size.....Value \$75.00 to \$750.00, 375.00

Weave	Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
Mahal	11.5x7.0	450.	



## CARBONARI IN OLD NAPLES

Secret societies have not infrequently been condemned by writers as the cause and instigator of revolutionary movements, and almost as frequently it is the vehicle which has been confounded with the movement, the movement being prior to the use, or rather, misuse of the society as the vehicle. In the history of Naples, July 13, 1820, stands out prominently as the date of a successful insurrection of a large number of the population through the Carbonari under General Pepe, when the King (Ferdinand IV) was compelled to swear solemnly to a new Constitution.

The society of the Carbonari, or charcoal-burners, was not, however, in its origin, a revolutionary element, although, in course of time, its members, almost to a man, became identified with revolutionary propaganda. In Italy, and particularly in Naples, the lodges were formed mainly by republican refugees who fled from Joseph Bonaparte's rule, and they were always ready to support the Neapolitan Bourbons, or Murat. If either was prepared to free the country from foreign rule and secure constitutional reforms, even though no policy existed as to the particular form of government which should replace the one already in existence. All classes flocked to the Carbonari, although, at its foundation, it had a high moral ideal, the intention of the founders and leaders being to purify society and initiate a utopian socialistic state.

It was only a few years prior to the revolution of 1820 that the Carbonari fell from this high estate and their ever-increasing number of lodges became the centers of insurrection, mutiny, and sedition, and hardly distinguishable in character, aims, ritual, and constitution from other societies formed with bolder aims, such as the Guelph Knights, the Adelfi of Piedmont and Parma, and the Federati Lombardi.

As soon as it became known that in Carbonari lodges the dissatisfaction then rife throughout all ranks might freely be discussed and remedial measures suggested, new lodges sprang into existence like mushrooms after rain, female lodges were inaugurated, and lodges were formed even in jails among the prisoners, and in one—the Castle of St. Elmo—the Governor was solemnly enrolled as an apprentice. During the month of March, 1820, it is estimated that no fewer than 642,000 Carbonari were enrolled. In Naples alone at this time there were upward of 240 lodges, and the Capri line of battle-ships boasted three lodges.

## Active in the Army

It was in the army, however, that the Carbonari became particularly active. Also there were certain economic causes which weighed heavily in the balance in favor of revolution. Whenever there is a lengthened period of agricultural distress, scarcity of food commodities, and wages generally are insufficient for the purchase of necessities, the state and government invariably are blamed and uneasiness and disturbances on the social horizon arise. It was so in Naples at this period. The four harvests of 1816 to 1819 had been particularly bad, and the price of grain rose 10 ducats per 100 lbs., with the result that famine, mortality, and pestilence ensued and the further result that the desire for a constitutional form of government in place of the existing autocratic government became widespread through all classes. The most dangerous seat of dissatisfaction, however, was the army, doubtless as the outcome of the enormous spread of Carbonarism in the ranks.

On January 1, 1820, a military revolt broke out in Spain, which resulted in the reestablishment of the Constitution which the Junta of 1812 had adopted. There was much sympathy and communication between Spain and Naples, and for a considerable period the two kingdoms had formed part of one great monarchy. There were many Spanish families in Naples and many grandees among the influential landowners there. Much of the hold which the Carbonari had upon the army may well be attributed to that restless leader, Guiseppe Pepe, who, from 1818, had been military governor of Principato, with headquarters at Avellino, where brigandage was so rampant that no fewer than 1000 men were employed to escort the mails through the pass of Monteforte, and at the time Pepe took over the command some 2000 warrants of arrest were unexecuted.

## Revolution at Nola

At Benvento, 30 priests were initiated into the order, and at Nola, 13 miles from Avellino, a priest named Minichini held the position of grand master. It was at Nola that the revolution really sprang into being. On July 1, 1820, two young cavalry lieutenants, named Morelli and Salvati, deserted, persuading 127 cavalrymen to follow their example. These, joined by 20 civilians, set out on the march to Avellino with Minichini at their head, the last named seated upon a white horse, fully armed, and wearing over his clerical robes, the sash, emblems and symbols of his Carbonari membership and rank. By night the

insurgents had numbered 350 and they formed themselves into a regiment known as the Borbone Cavalleria. Their numbers grew daily, until by July 5 there were 12,000 armed constitutionalists at Avellino, demanding the renewal of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, which provided for a single chamber parliament controlling every detail of the executive. King Ferdinand was struck with terror and refused to leave his bedroom, though admitting Pepe to an interview on July 6. A few hours later this proclamation was posted on the walls of Naples:

To the Nation of the Kingdom of the Sicilies.

The general wish of the nation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies having been expressed in favor of

missed the parliament, and set to work to persecute all who had been in any way connected with the movement.

Before this happened, however, the results of the degeneracy of Carbonarism were made evident. In July or August, 1820, a pamphlet was printed and distributed which was entitled: "Costituzione del Popolo Carbonaro della Repubblica Lucana Orientale," which was a violent republican pronouncement.

As the result of the lowering of the standard of initiatives into the order, in the month of October, 1820, robbery accompanied with violence and housebreaking had increased to so great a degree at Naples that the Minister of Justice, Ricciardi, proposed to parliament to suspend the liberty of the individual in order to arrest those

## OFFICERS OPPOSE REDUCING JAILS

Proposal for Consolidation of Those in Western Part of Massachusetts Meets Much Objection From Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts. — Though several causes, not least of which is prohibition, have contributed to reduce the jail population of western Massachusetts to a point where

three groups of county officials that no vote was taken.

## Few Offenders in Jail

Hampden County Jail can accommodate 265 prisoners, but because of tendencies and influences now at work, the average number of prisoners has dwindled to about 65. It was brought out at the conference here that for the year ending June 30 the average number in the Berkshire jail was 23, in Franklin 11 and in Hampshire 14. The number of inmates at the Hampden County institution has long been too small to allow economical operation of the industries for which the prisoners furnish labor.

Coming down to the causes that have brought about the diminution of jail population, three main factors

prohibition, at least in western Massachusetts. There seems little doubt in the minds of those who have studied the situation that the extension of the probationary system by the courts has been a strong influence in lessening jail population. By the operation of this system an increasing number of persons who, before the inception of this plan, would have gone to jail, now retain their liberty while remaining under the jurisdiction of the courts for prescribed periods.

## Prohibition Reducing Crime

The second factor is the changed industrial conditions brought about by the war, whereby the demand for workers has tremendously increased, giving less incentive to idleness with its resulting tendency to crime. While this condition may not remain permanent, it still largely exists.

The third element is prohibition, and while authorities in many instances hesitate to estimate just how much weight it has in emptying the jails, all admit that it is likely to be the most permanent influence as a crime deterrent. High police officials in this city have not hesitated to ascribe to prohibition the leading place in preventing crimes of violence, and have said that with its enforcement will come a marked lessening in police duties.

In the conference of county officials here Commissioner Bates estimated that the total annual saving to the counties involved in the proposed consolidation would be \$60,000. He also expressed the view that the welfare of the prisoners would be enhanced through improved morale by concentration, rather than by keeping them in smaller and more isolated groups.

## NEW YORK-GREAT LAKES AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—An aerial passenger and freight service between New York and the Great Lakes is now in operation. The service is conducted by a private company on contract with the United States Navy, with navy-trained pilots and craft built at the navy aircraft factory at Philadelphia. The government's co-operation reflects its policy to assist in the establishment of an air service reserve. The first plane on the eastward trip has arrived here from Detroit by way of Toronto, Montreal and Lake Champlain.

## HAWAIIAN VIEW ON PAY OF TEACHERS

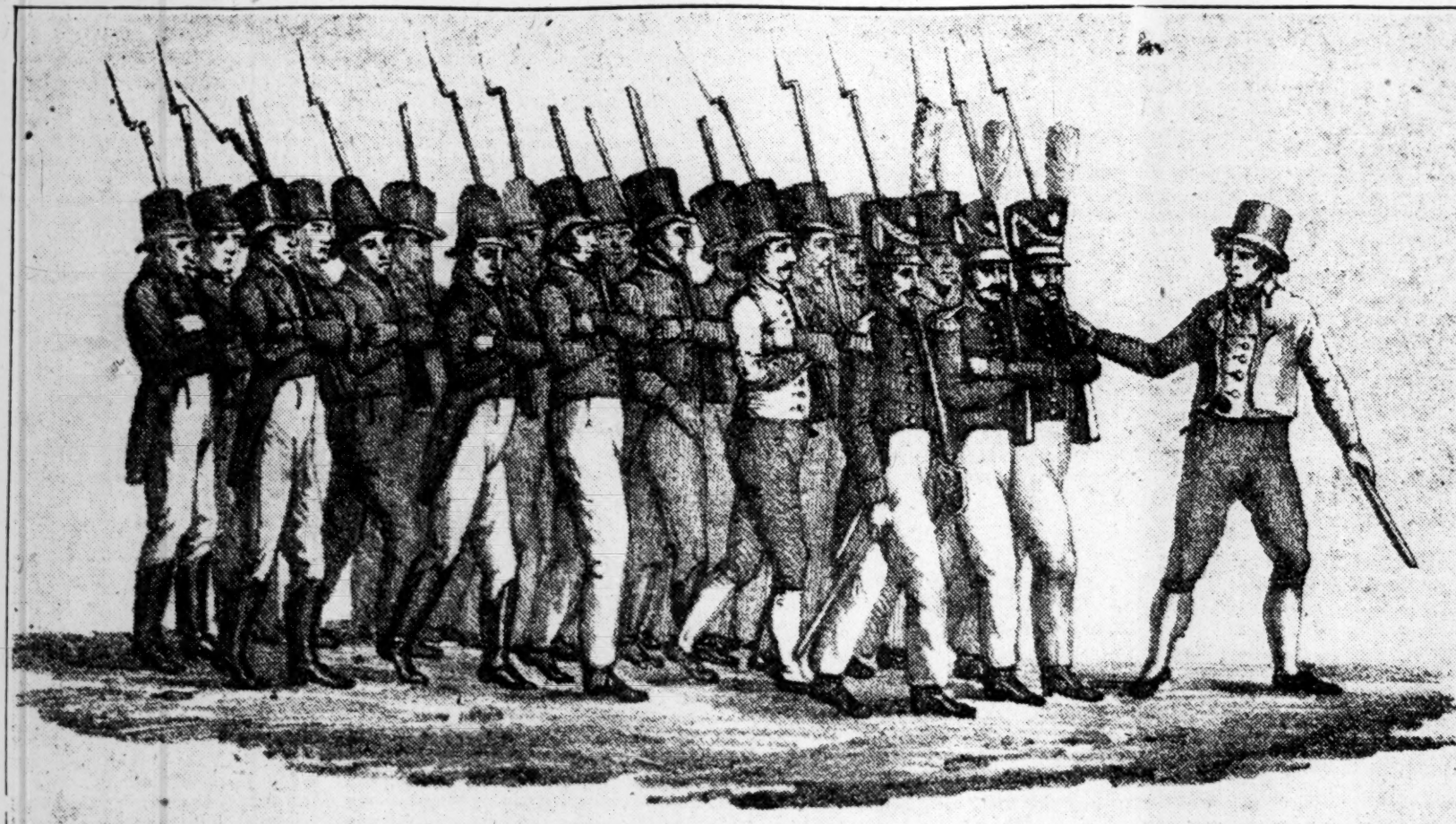
Governor of Opinion That Problem Will Not Be Paramount Reason for Special Session

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—While Gov. Charles J. McCarthy has expressed the opinion that it is necessary to call a special session of the territorial Legislature this fall, probably in November, it is understood that the matter of increasing the salaries of public school-teachers is not one of the paramount reasons for the proposed session, and it is problematical whether the Legislature will be called upon at all to levy an additional tax to provide more money for the teachers.

Concerning more money for the teachers, Governor McCarthy says: "Regarding the pay of teachers I believe that considerable misinformation has been given to the public and I am having prepared a list of all the teachers of the department, with the rate of salaries paid to each, which I believe will show that our teachers are not as poorly paid as the public has been led to believe. For the year 1918 there were 1063 teachers whose monthly pay amounted to \$83,236.45; for the year 1919 there were 1251 teachers whose monthly pay amounted to \$122,590, an increase of 49 per cent. I have been receiving requests from teachers all over the territory asking for an increase of another 50 per cent, which is absolutely out of the question."

"I find that there are no teachers holding certificates who receive less than \$75 a month. There are quite a number of teachers who do not hold certificates who receive less than this amount and who might be classed as unskilled labor. The taxes this year have been largely increased and, to carry out the wishes of many people, would require an increase that the public could not possibly stand for." Honolulu public school-teachers generally have taken exception to a new rule adopted by the commissioners of education, which provides that an extra half-hour be added to the school day. Under this ruling the schools will open at 8:30 instead of 9 o'clock, beginning September 1. The teachers state that it is not the extra half-hour which they object to so much as the fact that they were not notified that the commission had the new ruling under consideration. They are preparing a statement containing their objections, which will be submitted to the Governor.



Peasants, shopkeepers, intellectuals, soldiers, prisoners and police all joined the Carbonari in 1820

having a constitutional government we consent of our own free will and promise to publish its bases within eight days. Until such time as the Constitution is published the old laws will remain in vigor.

Having thus satisfied the public desire we order that the soldiers do return to their regiments and every man to his ordinary occupation.

## FERDINAND.

This last injunction, however, the people refused to obey, knowing well the instability of Ferdinand's character. On the following day the crowds assembled in front of the royal palace bent on the full accomplishment of the Carbonari program, and there being no promise or outlook of an immediate settlement of their claim the army broke out into open revolt and became wholly demoralized. On July 8, 20,000 Carbonari descended from Monteforte and marched into Naples on the following day under the generalship of Minichini, with Morelli and Salvati as trusted lieutenants. General Pepe was commanded to lead troops against the mutineers, which he did, but his sympathies being wholly with the Carbonari, the King was powerless to resist and on July 13, granted the Constitution as demanded, swearing on the altar to observe it faithfully. A counter-revolution broke out at Palermo on the following day, when the news reached there. It was the festival of the patron saint of that city, Rosalia, and a great holiday; but, led by the nobles, and the inhabitants made a great outcry and, falling into a frenzy, sacked some of the churches and destroyed some of the public offices.

## A Short-Lived Success

The revolution achieved only a short-lived success, for the Carbonari were unable to carry on the government and there was a separatist revolt in Sicily, owing to the Sicilian hatred of anything emanating from Naples. The bigoted Neapolitans were prepared to sacrifice the national cause rather than give home rule to Sicily. Ferdinand, in the year following the revolution, went to Ljubach and obtained from the Emperor of Austria the loan of an army where-with to restore the autocracy, returning to Naples with 50,000 Austrians, by means of which he defeated that Constitution formed under Pepe, dis-

suspected of such outrages. The result was the publication of a proclamation calling up the whole population of the Carbonari to exert themselves in desiring and accomplishing the cessation of such disorders.

At this time also it was stated that the ferocious Lazzaroni at Naples and the wildest brigands of the Calabrias and the Abruzzi had been known immediately after their initiation to perform the most striking acts of benevolence and justice, and it was under this pretext of bringing back the wicked to the ways of virtue that such distinguished brigands were admitted to the order.

In 1821 the army formed by Pepe was gradually disbanded and Pepe afterward spent several years in England, France and other countries, publishing a number of books and pamphlets of a political character and keeping up his connection with the Carbonari. He ended his career in exile at Turin in 1855. After the collapse of the Neapolitan revolution the Carbonari removed their supreme lodge to Paris, the Mecca of European democracy. A few lodges were in existence in Rome and in Umbria as recently as 1867, but all trace of the order is lost from that date. It was really replaced by the "Young Italy" movement of Mazzini.

## HARVARD FUND PROGRESSES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcement is made that the Harvard endowment fund has passed the 50 per cent mark toward a total of \$15,250,000. The total reported as of August 1, was \$12,200,257.

Stoups - Vandervoort - Barney

Just Received! For a Special August Sale—  
Tailored Pongee Shirts  
In Four Smart New Models

\$5.00

THE Blouse Shop features another August sale event that is notable for the desirability of the merchandise and the saving it offers.

Here one may select fresh, new Pongee Blouses, smartly tailored of splendid Vandervoort quality pongee—in any of four attractive late styles.

There is a convertible collar model with finely tucked front and double plaited frill; a roll collar model with tucked front; a plain high-necked model and a rolling collar style with plaited frill edge finishing the collar and cuffs.

Correct for business, sports, street and traveling wear, they are especially desirable at this season because they are cool and easily laundered.

Blouse Shop—Third Floor.



Langan & Taylor  
STORAGE AND MOVING CO.

Fire Proof Warehouses

Removals—Storage  
Packing—Shipping

Forest 7995 Delmar 2126  
DELMAR BLVD. AT EUCLID  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

The children recognize the wrapper. They know the deliciousness inside. And instinctively they take to Holsum Bread. It is properly baked at just the right temperature for just the right length of time. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS  
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

## No Drop in Haynes Prices

Is Statement from Haynes Factory

By ALTON G. SEIBERLING, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager  
The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

MANY people have delayed purchasing automobiles this Summer because they have been led to believe that the prices of cars would drop in the not far distant future.

On several occasions we have voiced ourselves that this conclusion was incorrect and that the prices of automobiles could not possibly be lowered. On the contrary, there is some likelihood that the price will go higher.

To back up our statements we quote you the following message which we have just received from Mr. Alton G. Seiberling, Vice President and General Manager of The Haynes Automobile Company. Mr. Seiberling is one of the leading automobile men of the nation, and his judgment can be relied upon. Here is what he says:

"In recent weeks there has been some agitation in certain trade circles, relative to a drop in automobile prices. To such agitation, my straightforward reply is that the prices of automobiles

will not come down for some time. In other words, as far as it is possible for us to look into the future for the making of price predictions, we can see no possibility of any reduction in the price of automobiles.

"Today, as always, material and labor are the controlling factors in the cost of automobile production. Of materials, steel and iron form the basic metals for the manufacture of the automobile. Experts in the steel and iron industries state that the price of these two commodities cannot fall for a long time to come. The inability of our transportation system to function properly in moving the nation's steel and iron output is the basis of this prediction. Labor, the other determining factor in the cost of automobile production, will not accept any reduction in wages, and it is useless to look for a decrease in cost in this direction.

"These broad economic conditions, coupled with the fact that practically all automobile companies have on hand large inventories of stock that enter into the manufacture of cars, make it mandatory that the price of the fair-priced automobile remain fixed for some time to come."

Mr. Seiberling's message is frank, logical and to the point. If you have delayed purchasing your new series Haynes car in the hope that the prices would fall, we would suggest that you place your order with us immediately so as to insure prompt delivery on the date you specify.

**HAYNES**  
CHARACTER CARS  
Beauty ~ Strength ~ Power ~ Comfort  
1893 - THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR - 1920

## Domestic Rugs

Buy where the stock is largest of all grades and the designs and colorings most numerous. All sizes.

Axminster Rugs  
Velvet Rugs  
Wilton Rugs  
Fiber Rugs  
Various Fabrics  
MODERATE PRICES

Kennards  
WASHINGTON  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

APPAREL OF QUALITY  
for Men and Boys  
A rare degree of interested Store Service.  
Exclusive, but not expensive.  
Werner & Werner  
Quality Center—  
On Locust Street at Bank  
SAINT LOUIS



## AMBITIOUS AIMS OF THE SILVA CABINET

Portuguese Ministry Proposed to Harness Douro Falls, to Intensify Colonial Interests and to Lower the Cost of Food

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—While the Silva Government was trembling, it was observed that one of the few even moderately definite items in its program which has been condemned so much for vagueness, was the intention to conduct extensive improvements at the port of Leixoes. This, as everybody knows who has traveled in the direction of Portugal, is the somewhat scrappy and disordered looking place at the mouth of the river which serves as the real port for Oporto and at which all the big vessels stop. Leixoes, two or three miles from the city, properly developed, has without doubt enormous prospects, and even as it is, it is a common saying in those parts that the lap round about, rough as it seems, is the most valuable, prospectively, in Portugal, and shrewd men are picking up pieces of it here and there as investments. However, ideas of this kind must always be subject to the acquisition by Portugal of an entirely different kind of Republican ministry from those with which she has been so feebly served in recent times, and the suggestion of the ministry of Antonio Maria da Silva that it would get along with such important business as this and see it through was regarded in most quarters as quaint.

At the same time the government intimated its intention to carry through a scheme of which Portugal has dreamed for ages, namely, the harnessing of the Douro Falls for the purpose of gathering electric energy therefrom, as to the rights to which a Portuguese commission is already arguing with the Spanish Government in Madrid. Also, carried away by enthusiasm for its own projects, and seeing no limit to them, it was announced that the ministry would present a scheme for the intensification of colonial interests, would introduce a system of education for workmen, would bring about the cheapening of food-stuffs and increase agricultural production. How it proposed to do any of these things was not explained, and critics insisted that the career of the Ministry would be cut short before it had even time to write the titles to any of them, and that therefore, wise in its generation, it would not take even the preliminaries in the various matters.

### Vagueness of Program

Still, of course, a government must say something about its intentions. Mr. Granjo, chief of the Liberal minority, and Alvaro Castro, leader of the reconstituent group, while complaining of the vagueness of it all, at the same time expressed their disbelief in the capacity of the government to do anything that they named in their program. The leader of the Populars declared that Mr. Costa Junior had accepted the office of Minister of Labor against the desires of the Labor Party. Some sardonic criticism in regard to the declaration of intention to start educating the working classes was inevitable in the circumstances. Less money was spent on education in Portugal than, as one might say, on anything. According to the last budget figures, some 3500 contos were attributed to education, but some of this money was saved, while 13,000 contos were set apart for the army.

Cynics will say that it is not to the interests of the politicians of the present strain to get the people educated, for such things as are happening now, the machinations of the politicians and the tricks they are playing with the country, could not occur if the people knew half of what they might easily be told by newspapers of what is going on. The strength of the intrigues and those who are trifling with the prosperity and even the very existence of the country, lies in the fact that only a very small proportion of the people can read. Anyone who takes a walk into the country on the outskirts of Lisbon on any of these days, or rather evenings, may often see at some cottage door in this period of civilization in this western European country, the most learned fellow in the village reading out the news from one of the newspapers to a little gathering round him of those who are not so skilled—reading it rather badly, but all the same somewhat discreetly, as it has been presumed, as to the character of the intelligence thus unfolded. So is the opinion of the electorate shaped. Some politicians, seeing the results of education in other countries, are held not to consider it advantageous to their interest that many more contos should be spent upon it.

### Wider Basis Needed

But it is the settled conviction of sophisticated observers that there is no chance for Portugal upon the lines

of her present politics and programs, prepared by parties after the manner of this one, the fate of which was already written so plainly in the attitude of other parties. All of calm and impartial intelligence agree that the Republican government must be established on a wider basis, and that all the best classes of thought and opinion must be brought into it. The existing parties and sections must cease their useless and absurd rivalries and the monarchists, however, much they may be distrusted, must be brought into some interest and service.

This latter is the point most constantly discussed, particularly amid the leading question of the political amnesty with which the government, no matter what ministry may be in command, is constantly troubled. The Portuguese prisons are packed with these monarchist political prisoners, and until lately, as was reported from time to time in this newspaper, their numbers were being added to continually, with occasional causes celebrated in this connection as the gorgeous episode of the army, navy and police hunting down Theophile Duarte, former Governor of the Cape Verde Islands in an outburst of a back street in Lisbon, singing the Republican hymn on his capture, and finally, after trial, being obliged to let him go, as the poor man had really committed no offense except that he had come into Lisbon on horseback when, known to be a royalist, he had been warned not to do so.

But, in the administration of justice to the royalist suspects, the authorities of the Republic are not always so correct, and the disparities that have been forced have excited the strongest criticism. Young Almeida, son of Moreira de Almeida, controller of the monarchist newspaper "O Dia," was sentenced to 15 years' exile, largely, as it is believed, because his father had pursued a tortuous political course and, having been instrumental in the downfall of the monarchy, became afterward a violent critic of the new Republic. On the other hand, for equal offense, such as it was, Azevedo Coutinho, with a good African war record behind him and tried by a jury of officers, was acquitted. The prisons are mainly full of monarchists who were concerned with the rising of a year and a half ago. From the stern republican point of view their offense was no doubt a grave one, but they have been given no trial, fair or otherwise.

### Demand for Amnesty

Now, for some time past, there has been the demand for the amnesty, and the government has trifled with the subject. First, it has been declared that there should be amnesty and Parliament would deal with the matter; then that there should not be. But clearly there can be no political settlement in Portugal until this question is disposed of, and the monarchists brought into some kind of sympathy, as was the case in the time of Sidonio Pais. Except during his period as President no monarchist as such has had a seat in the Republican Parliament. Lately the monarchists have shown a highly agreeable disposition, and have issued a proclamation to their people calling upon them to be orderly and to support the government in its difficulties. This was evidently a move of conciliation with the amnesty in view. During the last few weeks, however, the debate upon the Amnesty Bill has at last been opened in some desultory manner in the Chamber.

Until this question is settled the other gigantic problems of Portugal cannot be tackled. The finance problem is continually more acute, and it is realized everywhere that before any other great reforms can be attempted, there must be a drastic dealing with the public services which are so enormously swollen. It was recently declared in the Chamber that there are such vast numbers of useless and workless civil servants that 8000 of them have no chairs and desks at which to sit and could not do any work even if the disposition seized them to attempt the earning of their salaries.

The much-discussed commercial convention with France, to the conclusion of which so much effort was being devoted at the end of the Batista regime, has in its provisional form been before the Chamber of Deputies, and a resolution suspending its execution, proposed by one of the Popular Party, was carried. Recently the government appointed a commission to study the question of the organization of syndicates for importation and exportation, or any other system appropriate to the economic and social situation of the country. The commission had a gigantic task presented to it, and it is not surprising to be told that it made little headway. In the winter enormous lists were issued of things the importation and exportation of which were in different categories of prohibition, and it is not surprising to know that this list, with the conflicts of interests that it presents, the prohibition of goods of foreign manufacture that did not appear to be strict necessities, or that had a look of luxury about them, but which it is now found are essential to the country's welfare, needs considerable revision, and a recent issue of the gazette contained a number of modifications.

## PLAN TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS BEGUN

Bureaux for Exchange of British, American and Swiss Students Open in London and Berne

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Much interest is felt in Austrian educational circles in a movement now going on in Switzerland for the exchange of British, American and Swiss students. Bureaux for the promotion of this work have been opened in London and Berne, and it is hoped that some practical results will soon follow. Since the Austrian universities can offer fully as much and in some departments far more than the Swiss, there would seem to be no good reason why British and American students cannot be attracted to Vienna, where they would be assured of a most hearty welcome.

Formerly many Swiss students went to Germany, not only because of the language, but chiefly because the regulations and courses of study obtaining in a German university greatly resemble those in a Swiss university. The equal length of the terms at a Swiss and German university, the relative low cost of living, together with the arrangement whereby terms kept by a university in the one country counted for degrees in the other, made it comparatively easy for a Swiss student to visit a German university in the past.

### Difference of Systems

The position of the students in the French speaking universities was not so favorable, with the consequence that fewer students visited French universities; however, far-reaching changes have recently been made in this direction. The British universities resemble much in the same position. Against the Swiss two semesters—October to March, April to July—the British academic year is divided into three terms; then there is the cost of residence, which is considerably higher than at a Swiss university. In addition the difference between the two systems of education, and the fact that little or nothing has been done until quite recently toward a general recognition for matriculation as between the different universities of the countries, have all tended to hamper an exchange of students.

During the past year much quiet pioneer work has been done, in the hope of bringing the universities of the countries nearer together and to promote the exchange of students. In England the Universities Bureau of the British Empire has rendered valuable assistance, and a bureau for the Swiss universities has been formed in Berne. The question of matriculation has been practically settled, so that students from British universities can matriculate and take degrees in Swiss universities, under similar conditions to those laid down for Swiss students. It is hoped that Swiss students will make use of the advantages offered by the British universities to "Research Students." A start has been made and it is hoped that the many difficulties and problems with which the future will have to deal may be solved satisfactorily, and the universities be drawn nearer to each other, to the mutual advantage of all those seeking by means of higher education to fit themselves for service in the cause of science and of their fellows.

### English at Basel

A glance at the list of students who matriculated at the University of Basel in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries will show that a connection between British and Swiss universities is no novelty. Many of those who studied in Basel during the latter half of the sixteenth century were later distinguished statesmen or divines.

Sir Francis Knollys, related to Queen Elizabeth through his wife, and one of the custodians of Mary Queen

of Scots; the brothers Anthony, Henry and Charles Denny, sons of Sir Anthony Denny, a favorite of Henry VIII; John Bale, afterward Bishop of Ossory; John Fox, the martyrologist; Thomas Bentham, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham; Prebendary Norwiche of Lichfield; Laurence Humphrey, Dean of Gloucester and Winchester and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford; Christopher Goodman, who assisted Coverdale to translate the Bible, and the brother of the founder of the Bodleian Library; Laurence Bodley, Canon of Exeter, were matriculated in the oldest Swiss university. It is interesting to notice that in the year 1585 even an American Indian, one Didacus Calvus, found his way to Basel and registered there as student.

Although Switzerland has a commercial importance of no mean value, her position in the educational world is none the less important. Efforts are being made for a closer cooperation in matters of business and commerce between Switzerland and Great Britain. These will doubtless help to bring the two nations nearer to each other, but must necessarily be one-sided and incomplete. Nowadays, national life depends not only on commerce but on education, without which commerce is well high impossible.

The urgent need of the times is for a better understanding between the nations, and Swiss and the English-speaking nations particularly desire to know each other better than in the past. The question of ways and means to obtain this end should not be a difficult one.

## IMPROVED POSITION ON INDIAN FRONTIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The economic situation in the Mahsud country is steadily improving. Another section has now completed the surrender of the government rifles demanded, and their blockade has, therefore, been raised. This means that two-thirds of the Mahsuds have now made their surrender and have consequently been granted free access to their cultivated lands and to British territory. This is having its influence on the remainder of the tribe who still hold out, and who are now casting anxious eyes toward their own fields, and who can not help noting the better condition of those who wisely accepted the Indian Government's generous terms.

Those Mahsuds who emigrated into Afghan territory also do not seem to be in a very happy position. Some were removed under military escort to Ghazni by orders from Kabul, and others who settled near Matun were bitterly hurt and they found that they were not treated as honored guests, but were expected to pay for the grain supplied to them. They all seem to have built up extravagant expectations on the promises of Haji Abdur Razak, but it seems as if the Afghans are going to disappoint their hopes even more than the British have done. The Haji's other followers are also clamoring for their pay, long overdue. They are now growing very short of food, discontent is consequently spreading and the enterprise is fast losing its attractiveness.

The Wana Wazirs are also being influenced by these events, and the obvious advantages which the resettled tribes are now enjoying seems to be having its effect on their defiant attitude.

## KERMANS CHICAGO

INVITE the patronage of those seeking good stylish clothes at consistently moderate prices. COATS WRAPS SUITS DRESSES FURS

2 STORES  
2nd floor—32 North State St.  
1st floor—1215 East 63rd St.

Tel. Central 3038

Furs Remodeled

THOSE who make their selections now from our complete display of Coats, Wraps and Coatees, by making a partial payment, may arrange for future delivery. Such customers are given a guarantee covering all possible price fluctuations.

I. PERLSON  
Fine Furs

Shop:  
502 North American Bldg.  
N. W. Cor. State and  
Monroe Sts. Chicago

## LOREN MILLER & CO.

4722-28 Broadway—Near Lawrence, Chicago

Attractive School Apparel

When selecting School Apparel we think of attractiveness as well as serviceability. Boys, Young Men, Girls and Misses will find smart styles and qualities that parents will endorse.

Girls' Shop  
Fourth Floor

Proper Footwear  
For Boys and Girls  
Second Floor

Boys' Shop  
Second Floor

## MAGYARS FACING ANOTHER CRISIS

Ivan Hejjas, Hungary's "Most Significant Factor," Said to Be Organizing Attack on Budapest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the time of writing the political situation in Hungary is very serious. Detachments of officers are preparing to advance on Budapest. The situation is rendered more critical by the existence of "Hungary Astris." This society of adventures, whose object is to bring about complete disorder in Hungarian social conditions, and which is working with all possible means at the restoration of the thousand-year old Magyar Empire, which wishes to expel the Jews from the Magyar State in order to make room for the Magyars who have withdrawn elsewhere, is giving financial support to all kinds of agitators. A number of the latter were sent to Slovakia for the purpose of spreading a Magyar irredenta there, and inciting the Slovaks against the Czechs. This society has now become the object of police proceedings, instigated by the government, so as to put a stop to its activities, and thus end the disturbances which are occurring in Hungary every day.

There is every indication that the present government crisis will be solved neither by the Administration, nor by the National Assembly, nor by the majority of parties, but by the chief and most significant factor of present-day Hungary—Ivan Hejjas.

### An Army of Peasants

Hejjas, the son of a peasant from Keskemet, Admiral Horthy's best officer, is organizing troops against Budapest. It is asserted that he has the support of all the peasantry in the lowland regions. His army consists of 20,000 peasants, detachments of officers, and auxiliary forces derived from "Hungary Astris." He desires to get the power into his own hands, to avenge himself upon those by whom his assassination was threatened, and those members of the government who have ventured to demand "the establishment of judicial order." He desires to dissolve the National Assembly, which proposed to disband the detachments of officers. On June 20 he sent a proclamation to Mr. Simonyi, the Magyar Prime Minister, in which the latter's government was sharply criticized.

In the course of his proclamation

he asks: "What has been the work of the government hitherto?" This question he answers as follows: "Under foreign influence, in the service of foreign interests, it has falsely represented law and order, and with this occupation, with a foreign blockade, it has terrorized the Magyar population. We also desire and demand law and order, but we protest against the state of things which enables foreign Jews under the cloak of law and order to continue freely in their subversive work."

### The "Most Disciplined Army"

"We protest against attacks on the Magyar national army by the Magyar Parliament, which has threatened to disband it. We will not tolerate the deliberate malice which, while continually proclaiming law and order, has maligned and destroyed the strongest bulwark of the State and its Administration. The government is continually threatening our country with a foreign occupation, although our enemies have enough cares of their own, and not one of them desires to meet

with the most disciplined army in Europe. But we are not alarmed at the prospects of an occupation, for we have the remedy in our own hands."

At the close of his proclamation, Lieutenant Hejjas says: "With the organized millions of Magyars in the lowland regions supporting me, I call upon the government to hand in its resignation immediately. Let it make room for people of a firm will and with strong hands, whose labor will be directed toward the restoration of old Christian Hungary. Whether the government would not or could not keep its promise—this is a matter to be decided by the judgment of the nation; but we assure the government that the nation has watched its work, and will be relentless in passing judgment."

Lieutenant Hejjas, who is a close friend of Admiral Horthy, has had millions of copies of this proclamation printed, and they have been distributed in the streets of Budapest by officers. The endeavors and action of Lieutenant Hejjas must be observed with the closest attention. All signs indicate that coup d'état is being prepared in Budapest.



Feminine fancies subtly expressed in the newest hats for autumn

—modish—moderately priced

A bevy of charming hats, but lately sent us from clever style creators, offered at small cost.

Velvet and \$10 All-satin and satin hats, duvety hats

Styles for every "type"—every occasion; and all the hats adapted for immediate wear.

The hat pictured at the left is of satin faced with velvet and embroidered with wool.

The hat at the right is a soft tam of duvety and is smartened with wool and celophane.

Hat shop, fifth floor—

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

## STOP & SHOP

Lady Clementine Food Products

Regarded by Thousands as the

"Purest and Best"

The proudest distinction this store can have is the feeling that it is accepted as the store for everybody who buys Food. We ship everywhere.

The Tebbetts & Garland Store

16-18 No. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

The Store of To-day and To-morrow

## THE FAIR

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann  
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

August Sale of Furs

20% reductions on the entire stock (except on nationally advertised furs).

Russian Pony Coats

At \$197 30 to 40-inch length; cape collar and cuffs of Australian opossum, raccoon, taupe squirrel or nutria. Values to \$275.

Hudson Seal Coats

At \$539 Natural marten (skunk) cape collar and bell cuffs; full swaggar back; can be belted all around or in front; regular price \$875.

French Near Seal

At 297.50 Finest quality, in a smart style with large cape collar, full flare back and deep self border. Regular price \$375.

Third Floor.



## CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

131 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively

HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.

Women's Shoes Exclusively

4700 SHERIDAN ROAD



ONE-HALF MILLION



## BRITISH PALESTINE POLICY IS OUTLINED

Complete Religious Liberty Will Be Maintained and a Civilian Administration for the Country Will Be Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England—Herbert Samuel, having been appointed High Commissioner for Palestine, was recently received by the King, who bestowed upon him the honor of knighthood, investing him also with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the British Empire.

It is of interest at this time to quote the statement which Sir Herbert Samuel has made on the question of British policy in Palestine. "It is," he stated, "a high task to aid in the up-building of the Holy Land. I have accepted it gratefully. On my arrival in Palestine I shall make a public statement of the policy in some detail. Meantime I would wish to make known the general principles which will be followed by the administration."

### Sacred Places Respected

"Complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine. The places sacred to the great religions will remain in the control of the adherents of those religions. A civilian administration for the country will be at once established. The higher ranks will consist of British officials of ability and experience. The other ranks will be open to the local population irrespective of creed. Order will be firmly enforced. The economic development of the country will be actively promoted."

"In accordance with the decision of the allied and associated powers, measures will be adopted to reconstruct the Jewish national home in Palestine. The yearnings of the Jewish people for 2000 years, of which the modern Zionist movement is the latest expression, will at last be realized. The steps taken to this end will be consistent with a scrupulous respect for the rights of the present non-Jewish inhabitants."

### Room for Larger Population

"The country has room for a larger population than it now contains, and Palestine, properly provided with roads, railways, harbors, and electric power, with the soil more highly cultivated, the waste lands reclaimed, forests planted, and with town and village industries encouraged, can maintain a large additional population not only without hurt, but, on the contrary, with much advantage to the present inhabitants. Immigration of the character that is needed will be admitted into the country in proportion as its development allows employment to be found."

"Above all, educational and spiritual influences will be fostered, in the hope that once more there may radiate from the Holy Land moral forces of service to mankind. These are the purposes which, under the high superintendence of the League of Nations, the British Government, in the exercise of its mandate for Palestine, will seek to promote."

### Fortunes May Be Revived

On the eve of his departure for Palestine the High Commissioner was entertained by the executive of the Zionist organization, at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, Dr. Weizmann presiding over a distinguished gathering. In replying to the oration accorded him, Sir Herbert Samuel stated that he would claim to hold the sincere desire to promote the well-being of the Arab peoples. In the past they had, with Jewish help, kept alive the torch of learning.

They hoped in these later days, he said, that the greatness of their fortunes might be revived, for they wished to see a strong, successful state as the eastern neighbor of Palestine, and in Palestine itself it must be their task to promote, to the utmost of their power, the well-being and prosperity of the Muhammadan and the Christian populations of that country. It would be unworthy of the British Empire, he considered, and of the best ideals of Jewry, if Jewish influence in Palestine did not result in raising the standard of comfort and well-being of the non-Jewish population. His task would be to exercise in the conduct of affairs the virtues of impartiality rightly understood.

### Premier's Personal Interest

There would be difficulties, but anyone who had been 25 years in British politics, and seven years in the Cabinet, would rejoice to find difficulties of a fresh kind. He hoped and he believed, that he would be able, successfully, to discharge his task. The credit for the new chapter in Jewish history, he said, belonged largely to the British Government. The Prime Minister took the keenest personal interest in the successful development of this recent addition to the orbit of the British Empire. Mr. Balfour, whose name would imperishably be associated with the movement, Lord Curzon, and Lord Robert Cecil, had

proved doughty champions of a wise policy. Their efforts, however, would have been futile, but for the British soldier, led by the martial genius of Lord Allenby.

"When housing and employment problems were on their way to be settled," continued Sir Herbert, "emigration could be permitted, but until the bounds of Palestine had been fixed, and the mandate sanctioned by the League of Nations, the full scale of economic development would not be possible. It was not likely to be more than a few months before that stage would be attained. In the meantime, active beginnings could be made in many directions."

## NEW ZEALAND MAY HAVE WAGE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The New Zealand waterside workers recently concluded a new agreement with the employers of waterside labor, and the fact that they secured a substantial increase in wages is reacting on other occupations in the country. Much of the waterside labor is unskilled and scarcely any of it can be regarded as highly skilled. Yet the waterside workers, pursuing militant methods and refusing to negotiate under the industrial arbitration law, have been able to obtain higher wages than are paid in many of the skilled trades. The rates for general cargo work (varying slightly at different ports) are now approximately 2s. 3d. an hour from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., 3s. 4d. an hour from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m., and 3s. 11d. an hour from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m. Higher rates are allowed for handling coal, frozen meat and other special cargoes. Work on Sundays and holidays is to be paid for at the ordinary rate plus a special rate of 5s. an hour, reducible to 2s. 6d. an hour in certain cases. Work done after midnight on Saturdays counts as night overtime.

These rates are paid for casual labor, and a comparison with the wages of men who are assured of regular employment is not fair. But the mere statement of the hourly rates is a challenge to skilled tradesmen, who see unskilled workers brought up to their level, and the waterside agreement is giving a fillip to wages generally. The tendency of the wages of unskilled workers to approach closely or even exceed the wages of skilled labor is causing anxiety among employers and also among the more thoughtful workers. Apprenticeship is being discouraged and discontent is being sown in the ranks of the most stable sections of workers, who have been content so far to make their claims through the Arbitration Court.

It is becoming clear that wages generally have got to rise in New Zealand. In order to keep pace with new prices and new standards. A large part of the increase in the cost of living must be regarded as permanent, and a corresponding percentage must be added to wages, which must further benefit by the increased wealth and prosperity of the country. The average increase in wages since 1914 has not been far short of 25 per cent, but the cost of living has advanced well over 50 per cent, so that there is a lot of leeway to make up. Whether or not the necessary readjustments can be made without serious industrial trouble remains to be seen. A hopeful move is a proposal for a national conference of employers and workers, to survey the whole field and attempt the framing of a general policy. This proposal came originally from the workers. It has not secured unanimous endorsement, but the conference is not likely to be very long delayed.

## JAPANESE UNION IS REFUSED A CHARTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—No charter has been issued the Hawaiian Federation of Labor, which called the strike early this year of laborers on the sugar plantations of the island of Oahu, nor is it intended to issue one, says a letter which has been received by the Honolulu local of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association from Frank Morrison, national secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, District of Columbia. Recently the local branch of the Marine Engineers Association passed a resolution protesting against the issuance of a charter to the Japanese labor organization, by the national body at Washington. The resolution pointed out that the federation is an alien one and that it is controlled by Japanese.

Established 1894  
**EUGENE M. BORNHOF**  
2837 Telephone 386  
WABASH  
Special Sign Work  
Brokers' Blackboards  
"THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO

**Carpet Cleaning Service**  
**RUGS** Oriental and Domestic, cleaned and dyed by our careful approved methods.  
HIGHEST REFERENCES  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED  
City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.  
410 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO  
Phone Wellington 120-121

**SHERIDAN SMART SHOP**  
4685 Sheridan Road, Chicago  
Suits, Gowns, Coats  
and Silk Lingerie

## WHAT TO DO WITH COAL OF INDIA

Committee Recommends Collieries Control by Department Under Conservation Board

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India—The Indian coalfields committee, which has been sitting for some months, has now published its report, and the main recommendation is that the collieries should be placed under the control of a new department, which should be created, under the direction of a coal conservation board. This department should have power to regulate the dimensions of pillars and galleries, to veto any extensions which would be likely to lead to a waste of coal unnecessarily, to prohibit the extraction of pillars under conditions likely to lead to a collapse, and to decide when and how pillars should be cut. A special staff would be appointed to check and supervise all operations, and these officials would have access to all mines, and the only option the coal owner would have in the matter of obeying their orders, would be to forward a written appeal to the board. In any case of dispute, therefore, the time wasted would be anything from six weeks to six months, and it is quite obvious that such delays and complications would not improve the finances of the coal industry.

### A Wasteful Method

The coal in the Indian collieries is worked in a destructive and wasteful manner, and the coal owners have never denied that this is so, but what they do maintain is that such a method is forced upon them, and that the only remedy is for them to be enabled to obtain a reasonable price for their coal. At present the price of coal is such that the colliery owners are, they say, compelled to work very cheaply to get the coal without much expense and to abandon the rest. The owners have often deplored this state of affairs and asked for reform, but the path is declared to be blocked by the government. The coal industry in India is in a peculiar position and the owners are not able to do as other industrial firms do and demand a price which will really repay them. The key to the whole situation is that the government, as owners of the railways, can control the price of coal.

In India the government is by far the largest customer of the collieries and therefore its patronage is practically essential to any large mine, but the government has eliminated from the situation any chance of competitive purchase and in effect, therefore, it really controls the price of coal. Government coal is bought through one agent and the collieries have to compete with one another for his favor, with the result that the government obtains coal at an absurdly cheap rate and the collieries, it is claimed, are compelled to work cheaply and wastefully in consequence. If any collieries tried to kick against the prices, the government can always bring them to reason by means of the trump card which it always holds, namely the control of the wagon supply. Consequently, to lose the favor of government means that the supply gradually dwindles away, and without wagons there is no use in bringing up coal.

### The Only Remedy

The only remedy is, it is claimed, to abolish this close market of the government and to give the collieries a reasonable price for their coal, but the committee which the government appointed, instead of recommending this, has advocated even more control on the part of the government. The existing control has reduced the collieries to poorly paying concerns, and if more control is introduced in order to force the collieries to work on less wasteful lines, it looks as if a good many would close down and the work of all will inevitably be greatly retarded. Not only is government control over the

working to be established, but an eight annas per ton duty is to be imposed on all coal and coke. The coal industry is already being crushed by the weight of government control; it asks for relief and is given—a tax!

Such, then, is the point of view of the coal owners. The committee's opinion evidently was that the collieries could be run very much more economically, but that no reforms could be expected without state interference, and that the best method for this to take would be along the lines of a controlling authority in order to insure conservation and economic extraction. The committee also recommended that any ample and steady supply of wagons should be maintained. With regard to the contention that such a control would be an unjustifiable infringement of private rights, the committee declared that this argument did not hold good with regard to an industry such as coal, which was a national asset, and that, therefore, no one had a right to injure the resources of the country with regard to a commodity on which so many manufacturing and commercial interests depended. The coal owners at present can, and do, waste this valuable national asset without restriction, and it is now necessary for the government to step in and prevent this dissipation of the country's resources.

## BALUCHISTAN LINE NOW ENTERS PERSIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India—The Baluchistan administrative report contains some interesting information with regard to the development of the Nushi railway extension and its effect on trade. Railhead has now been pushed up as far as Duzdab, which is well within Persian territory, and about 581 miles from Meshed. The nearest important town is Neh, 173 miles distant across the desert, and the route is not a very easy one for caravans. Moreover, in recent times the rate of camel hire has risen to unprecedented heights, due to the demand for transport by the British force in eastern Persia. In spite of these difficulties, the railway has had a considerable effect on not only the diversion of trade, but also its volume.

Previous to the construction of the new line the trade route between India and Herat lay by way of Chaman and Kandahar; it is now being diverted to Kundli, a station about halfway between Nushi and Duzdab. This, by the way, is causing no little displeasure to the Afghan officials, as by this route the trade escapes the import or export and transit duties usually levied at Kandahar. At present the stretch of desert hampers direct communications with Meshed and Seistan, but in spite of this the new railway is having no little effect on the Persian trade, which can no longer rely on any supplies from either Russia or Germany. For instance, the Persian wool exports, which in former times used to go by caravan to the ports on the Gulf, are now taking various routes to the stations on the new line.

Whether or not the new trade route will rise to great importance in the future cannot now be determined; it depends largely on the course of events in Germany and Russia, and the continuance of any necessity for keeping up the line principally for military purposes, since for such it was really constructed. At present the Bolshevik menace is too near Persia to allow any decrease in military strength, but should this subside and the line become available mainly for commercial purposes, it is not too much to say that there will be an enormous increase in the volume of trade along this route. Traders are already clamoring to take advantage of it. The two important improvements which are required are the organization of a system of camel hire at fixed government rates, and the bridging of the desert interval between Duzdab and Neh. The first of these is now being considered by the government and the second should be greatly facilitated by the Anglo-Persian Agreement.

## EMIR SAID INTENT ON AIDING SYRIA

Emir Declares Help of France Is Necessary to Securing Full Development of the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria—Emir Said, in returning to this country, represented himself as the sincere friend of France. Says the "Revel," "We have no motive for being annoyed by this, whatever suspicion we may have as to the spontaneity and disinterestedness of such a sentiment. We are at present sufficiently occupied with our own affairs not to seek to know what will happen at Damascus. In so far as our claims are not at stake, we can wish good luck to the Emir, if that gives him pleasure."

In the course of an interview which the Emir recently gave to the "Tunis Dispatch" on his arrival in Tunis, he said:

"I am going to Beirut and Damascus. Disorder reigns, injustice is raging, but I have the certitude that I shall contribute powerfully to the reestablishment of order and to the uplifting of Syria."

"How do you expect this uplift to take place?" he was asked.  
"By union between the Muhammadans and Christians, an indispensable union. If Feisal basely unchained fanaticism in defiance of the lofty principles of tolerance and fraternity appertaining to the Mussulman religion, I think that I, grandson of Abdel Kader, who represents a tradition of generosity and justice, am the better pledge of the perfect understanding which exists among all the Syrian elements."

"How ought the Syria of the future to be constituted?"  
"It can only be one and indivisible; no compartments, no zones opposing themselves to one another; Syria must be grouped under such a power as will do its utmost to further the fullest development of a country liberated from oppression. But it is not possible to assure this power without the assistance, the counsel, the help of one of the great allied powers, and the power for which Syrians call with all their hearts, is France, none but France."

## POLAND AS KEYSTONE OF BARRIER STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Professor Willden-Hart, lecturing recently to the Polish Circle at the Lyceum Club, declared that "upon the independence and safety of northeastern Europe depends the safety, not only of our own empire, but of the whole world." "Germany," he said, "was working towards the conquest of Europe within the next 10 or 15 years, by means of the enormous resources, both human and material, which she would acquire from a Germanized Russia."

It is the purpose of Capper & Capper, in having various stores, to bring to as many men as possible the advantages and opportunities in men's fine wear which their resources make so generously available.

**Capper & Capper**  
London  
Chicago  
St. Paul  
Detroit  
Milwaukee  
Minneapolis

TWO CHICAGO STORES:  
Michigan Avenue at Monroe  
and Hotel Sherman.

Clothing is sold at the  
Michigan Ave. store only.

**Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.**  
**CLEANERS and DYERS**  
Phone Garfield 5800  
Main Office and Works  
3517-23 W. Madison St., CHICAGO

Branches:  
8101 Michigan Ave., 711 Sheridan Road  
WILLIAM LOEWY, President

**SHERIDAN TRUST and SAVINGS BANK**  
Broadway and Lawrence Avenue  
CHICAGO  
A STATE BANK UNDER  
CLEARING HOUSE SUPERVISION  
Resources Over \$7,000,000

Lyon & Healy Pianos  
Victrolas—Victor Records  
**Lyon & Healy Shop**  
1010 Wilson Ave., Near Sheridan Road  
CHICAGO  
Open Evenings—Tel. Edgewater 1010  
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City  
Charge Accounts Solicited

The remedy for this world catastrophe already existed in the form of a chain of independent barrier states extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, among which Poland was by far the largest and most important. From her size, wealth and experience, Poland would have to be the keystone of the chain of barrier states.

The lecturer pleaded for the education of public opinion to draw the attention to what he described as the "ludicrous and suicidal opposition" of the Socialists of Great Britain to the Socialist state of Poland, which under its Socialist leader, Joseph Pilsudski, had been trying to help the Ukrainian leader, Hetman Petlura, himself a Socialist—to gain the blessing of self-determination for his country by driving out the Bolshevik tyrants. Incidentally, such a result, he said, would have opened up the richest grain growing district in the world for the supply of the needs of those very British workmen who were seeking to injure their Socialist brethren in Poland in their fight for security and the liberty of oppressed races.

## MOTOR FUEL FROM PINEAPPLE WASTE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Manufacture of motor fuel from pineapple waste on the island of Oahu was begun recently. A new plant is now in operation, all preliminary arrangements having been completed and requirements complied with. These arrangements include the use of a formula adopted and the filing of a bond with the government in the sum of \$100,000 providing for the manufacture of alcohol for non-beverage purposes.

Manufacture will be on a large scale. There are nine tanks in use, each capable of containing 4000 gallons of pineapple waste. For more than two years molasses has been manufactured into motor fuel at Paia, Maui. During the war it was shown that the manufacture of molasses into motor fuel was more profitable than burning it for furnace fuel, manufacturing it into potash, or selling it in the crude state in the mainland market.

**CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co**  
CHICAGO

## Early Autumn Fashions

Forecast the New in Line and Color



Every day sees a phase of the new mode introduced in charming version here. One cannot fail to be impressed with the advisability of early selection in viewing these skillfully selected assortments. Their fashion message is important.

## Suits Are Lavish With Fur and Embroidery Fabrics Are Luxurious in Weave

Deep, soft collars that drape about the shoulders, wide bandings on coats slightly longer than last year, very rich in effect on the soft pile fabrics. Even the tricotine suits are trimmed with fur.

Sports suits of cashmere plaids have collars of racoon. Sometimes the coat is of velvet and the skirt of cloth. Crayon striped velours are lovely with mole or beaver.

The suit sketched at the right is of brown duvetyne, embroidered by hand. The collar is kolinsky-dyed squirrel, \$375. Other suits from \$95 to \$375.

## Cloth Frocks Take Slender Panels As a Way to Certain Smartness

Sometimes they fall gracefully over a narrow satin underskirt or the underskirt may be accordeon pleated. Beaded motifs are wrought with charm of color and design. A novel and charming metallic effect is achieved by cire ribbon.

The frock sketched at the left is of navy blue Poirat twill—embroidered in henna or navy blue on a black satin underskirt. Priced at \$75. Others at \$85 to \$200.

## The First Fall Fashions for Youth

Here is all that is best in the new for the youthful wardrobe. The young woman assembling her school or college outfit may make selections here with confidence in their long-continued vogue.

Misses' Suits From  
\$85 to \$275

There is a jaunty swing to the new box coats, delightfully smart and youthful. Suits with longer coats take straight girlish lines or flare smartly. Embroidery and fur naively follow modes more mature with charming effect.

Misses' Frocks From  
\$85 to \$150

Accordeon pleatings, of silk or wool, metal threading, rows of braiding, sashes weighted with heavy tassels, and many panels. These charming features of the new mode the young woman of 1920 may call her own.

Fourth Floor.



**Cantilever Shoes**  
for women.

The flexible shank protects the foot, while giving a sense of freedom and security. Wonderful for walking.

Sizes.....14 to 11s.  
Widths, AAAAA to EE.  
Send for descriptive booklet  
**CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP**  
30 East Randolph St., Room 801, CHICAGO

## For Luncheon

—something new  
—something different  
—something that's just  
in season—  
**Kuyler's**

Restaurant  
20 South Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO

**W. R. PLUM**  
HARDWARE  
TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 5078  
MALLERS BLDG  
CHICAGO

## The Last Week

of the Annual  
August Sale of  
**Foster Shoes**  
for Women and Children

Closing Prices on

**Foster Slippers at \$6.75**

Former Prices \$12.50 to \$16.50

Closing Prices on

**Foster Shoes for Children at \$4.45**

Former Prices \$5.50 to \$8.50

Substantial reductions are also made  
on all Foster Shoes, Hosiery and Buckles

Early Shopping Is Advised

**F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY**  
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO



## WHY POLES FIGHT THE SOVIET ARMIES

Authority States That Nation Had to Make Buffer Tract of Land to Protect the Poles From the Bolshevik Menace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had the opportunity of a series of conversations with Polish statesmen. Mr. Grabki was one of them and whatever may be thought about the wisdom of the Polish advance against the Bolsheviks there cannot be any possible doubt about the sincerity of the views of these leaders of the Polish people.

To one of them—a man occupying a responsible position—the direct question was put: "Why did Poland risk its whole future by engaging in military adventures which might have been expected to end disastrously? Why did Poland not direct her attention rather to the consolidation of her newly-won position among the nations?"

"It is unfortunately true," was the reply, "that Poland is ardent. She has many faults, but they are all faults that spring from enthusiasm. I myself would make any sacrifice—it was impossible to disbelieve him as one looked at his glowing eyes—for my country. Every real Pole would make no matter what sacrifice which would help his country. We believed that it was absolutely necessary that Poland should be protected from Bolshevism. Existence Menaced

"Our national existence was menaced. We had to make a buffer tract of territory around our land. We wanted to liberate the Ukraine. We wanted to clear a space around us, for if Bolshevism once entered and disorganized our people, it would be difficult to say what might not happen.

"Poland," he continued, "is still in a period of reconstruction. There were three kinds of Poles; some of them had lived under the Russian régime, some under the Austrian Empire, and some of them were more or less Germanized. In spite of the spirit of nationality which we maintained, it is not easy to weld together such divergent elements. There are all kinds of internal troubles, lack of foodstuffs, of raw materials, lack of a perfected system of administration."

"It has been objected," said the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that Poland became drunk with success, and instead of being content with her newly-found liberty desired to expand at the expense of her neighbors—the Czechs-Slovaks, the Lithuanians and other peoples. Even if these ambitions were justified, was it politic to attempt to realize them?"

"There is," admitted the Polish representative, "some truth in that contention. It may be we have not been altogether wise. But we felt ourselves deserted by our allies. England, for example, seemed to grow cold towards us, and France did not aid us. We felt that only our own exertions would save us, that we had to fight for the preservation of our freedom.

Surrounded by Enemies  
"On one side is Germany, on the other is Russia, and there are others who are not friendly to us. In order that Poland should be viable, it is necessary that she should be sufficiently large. Little nations will have a hard time, economically and politically. Our national life has been extinguished for so long that we almost frantically sought to give ourselves breathing-space. The best way of defending ourselves against Bolshevism was to put as much room between ourselves and the Bolsheviks as possible."

Throughout all these conversations the fear of Bolshevism was the uppermost thought. It was expressed again and again, and it must be confessed that another note which constantly recurred was distrust of the Jews who abound in Poland.

What was urged was a strong alliance. Poland is, according to this political conception, to take the place of Russia in the European scheme. Commercially, also, the closest cooperation was asked for with England. There are, it is represented, so many natural resources which are yet unworked in Poland and only the experts of other countries can help to secure them.

"What of America?"

"If America, too, would help us, we should be deeply grateful. It would be profitable for America to do so, for we should be content to work our hardest for anybody who would really assist us to build up our unhappy country, torn in pieces for so many years, and now struggling for a permanent place in the councils of the nations."

Mr. Grabki in his personal observations endorsed the plea for assistance of every possible kind. He declared that the situation was exceedingly grave, but insisted that Poland could not have done otherwise than defend herself against the menace that came from Russia. Fighting in Russia is not like fighting on the western front. The armies away backwards and forwards, and are not immobile and stationary in trenches. In these circumstances it was impossible for the Polish army to remain within its own frontiers. It had to penetrate as far as possible into enemy territory. That was one of the inevitable conditions of warfare of this kind. It should not, therefore, be made a reproach that Poland went outside its own boundaries.

Poland Needs Help  
Mr. Grabki also asked that more sympathetic understanding should be given to the arduous task that con-

fronts this young and inexperienced nation. She should be helped to her feet by the Allies and not criticized and deserted. If the integrity of Poland is in peril, Poles will rise up to the last man in defense of their patrimony. Political quarrels at home will be sunk and true unity will be attained.

It was impossible to listen to these appeals without feeling that the statesmen in such feeble countries as France and England have failed to take into consideration the character of many of the problems that Poland had to face and have been rather too harsh in their criticisms. It is, indeed, possible that Poland has committed serious blunders, but then, European history of the last two years is full of blunders committed by statesmen in quite other circumstances than those in which Poland finds herself.

## CINEMA TO HELP IN RESTORING FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An interesting development of the cinema as a means of instructing the French farmer in modern methods has just taken place in France. Perhaps it did not require much imagination to conceive this new use of the cinema, but nevertheless one is always pleasantly surprised to find that unorthodox ways are adopted by governments.

It is to J. H. Ricard, who is the Minister of Agriculture, that France owes this innovation. The enormous interest that is being taken in restoring France's fields to their old productivity, nay to greatly increase the yield of crops that the soil is capable of giving, has already been noted in The Christian Science Monitor. It is worth repeating, however, that no pains are being spared to make France at least self-supporting again in cereals. Nothing that will help in this direction is being neglected.

Mr. Ricard had the happy idea, then, of opening a public competition. The public was invited to send in the scenarios of films susceptible of arousing fresh interest in agricultural questions and of instructing the grower in his business, of shaking him out of his conservative and obsolete ways.

The competition will close at the end of this year and every two months there will be a meeting of the jury to examine the projects submitted and to put them when desirable into instant practice. But precautions are being taken against any disclosure to the detriment of those who are desirous of winning prizes. The scenarios will be worked up by the film firms and exploited as thought proper. There is every latitude left to the competitors as to the method of treatment and even as to subject, but certain indications are given which show the lines on which the government hopes to work in order to bring about this renaissance of French agriculture, already in danger of falling behind its condition before the war, and certainly seriously injured by the war.

It is not necessary to be didactic or directly instructive. That must always be the object of the films, but this end can be admirably reached by artistic, by amusing, by emotional films. Indeed the more attractive the treatment the better.

The list of subjects, as set out officially, includes: How to overcome the scarcity of labor power. The use of machinery. Manures at the farm. Care in their employment. How to produce fine vegetables. Gathering of fruits. Their packing, expedition, and sale. Liberated regions. How to reconstruct. Importance of machinery.

"I counsel competitors," said the Minister, "to construct little romances in which may be shown the best methods of farm work. It is proposed to send round traveling cinemas which will make short sojourns in every village, in every hamlet, and if possible in every farm of France. Centers will be set up from which the films will be sent out, and these centers will be worked by the local people themselves.

STOWELL'S



Finely Cut Stone Cameo with Egyptian ornament in enamel on gold mounting. Price \$120

Visitors to Boston

See our stock of Beautiful Cameos in most unusual mountings.

Prices: \$5.00 to \$300.00

Stowell & Co. 26 Winter Street Boston

## LABOR MAY JOIN THE COOPERATORS

British Authority Says Alliance or Affiliation With Trade Unions Is Almost Certain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Before the Cooperative Annual Congress meets again the cooperative movement will, by means of sectional and district conferences, have fully discussed and, it is expected, have made up its mind on the proposed Cooperative and Labor Alliance, this year's congress having decided on this course as a means of getting the full and considered judgment of the movement.

Asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor what he thought would be the result of this decision, S. F. Perry, secretary of the Cooperative Party, replied: "Alliance or affiliation with the Labor Party and the trades union movement is practically certain. In fact the issue now before the movement is not whether political representation is desirable—that seems to be pretty generally admitted—but whether the Cooperative Party shall preserve its own identity while working with the trade union and Labor movements, or become directly affiliated with the Labor Party. Personally, I think alliance is preferable to affiliation, and I have no doubt the movement will so decide.

Cooperative Party in House  
"Whatever the results of the recent lobbying of the members of the House of Commons on the question of proposed application of the Corporation Profits Tax to Cooperative Societies will be, of one thing I feel certain, and that is that the lobbying experience of the 1000 delegates who represented the whole of the cooperative movement, will have done much to strengthen their conviction that a strong Cooperative Party inside the House is more and more a necessity.

"The proposals of the Royal Commission on Income Tax to tax the surplus funds of cooperative societies has thoroughly roused the movement, and as a result an increased number of societies are subscribing to the Cooperative Party's funds. Our polling strength at Paisley and Stockport has, I believe, also had its good effect on the movement. Paisley proved that had some of our speakers had the oratorical powers of some of the Labor and Socialist speakers, we could have turned Paisley upside down, because our speakers had the facts, figures, and results of 70 years of cooperative distribution and production to offer.

Stockport Encouraging  
"As for Stockport, although I, as the Cooperative candidate, was unsuccessful, the local Cooperative Party has every reason to be encouraged, for we polled 14,000 votes, and this in a borough where a Cooperative candidate had never before been run. Sir Leo Money got 16,000 votes, thus making a total of Cooperative and Labor votes of 30,000—not a bad poll considering the fact that the Coalitionists each with two votes were united in supporting a Liberal and a Unionist. Our poll shows that if the Coalitionists fall out before the next election, we stand an excellent chance of victory. In fact the chairman of the Conservative Party told me at the counting of the votes that it was clearly recognized by the Coalitionists that Liberal and Conservative unity alone would keep Cooperation and Labor out.

"There is certainly a future for the Cooperative Party," continued Mr. Perry, "and I look forward with confidence to the time when the Cooperative movement will be strongly represented at Westminster. We hope to put 20 candidates in the field at the next general election, who will be run on a purely Cooperative ticket, and who will, thanks to the understanding which exists between us and the Labor and trade union movements, stand an excellent chance of securing a majority of the votes in their constituencies."

While I believe an alliance between the Trade Unions Congress Parliamentary Committee, the Labor Party, and the Cooperative Party to be imperative, I do not want the Cooperative Party to lose its identity by affiliation, as the Cooperative movement is too great and has too distinct a message to deliver."

date had never before been run. Sir Leo Money got 16,000 votes, thus making a total of Cooperative and Labor votes of 30,000—not a bad poll considering the fact that the Coalitionists each with two votes were united in supporting a Liberal and a Unionist. Our poll shows that if the Coalitionists fall out before the next election, we stand an excellent chance of victory. In fact the chairman of the Conservative Party told me at the counting of the votes that it was clearly recognized by the Coalitionists that Liberal and Conservative unity alone would keep Cooperation and Labor out.

"There is certainly a future for the Cooperative Party," continued Mr. Perry, "and I look forward with confidence to the time when the Cooperative movement will be strongly represented at Westminster. We hope to put 20 candidates in the field at the next general election, who will be run on a purely Cooperative ticket, and who will, thanks to the understanding which exists between us and the Labor and trade union movements, stand an excellent chance of securing a majority of the votes in their constituencies."

While I believe an alliance between the Trade Unions Congress Parliamentary Committee, the Labor Party, and the Cooperative Party to be imperative, I do not want the Cooperative Party to lose its identity by affiliation, as the Cooperative movement is too great and has too distinct a message to deliver."

## RECENT PROGRESS IN THERMO-ELECTRICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Prof. C. A. F. Benedicks, Ph.D., of Stockholm University, lecturing before the Institute of Metals recently on "Recent Progress in Thermo-Electricity," gave a short summary of his theoretical views upon the metallic conduction of electricity which explained many matters not made clear by the former electron theory. A consequence of this new theory was that one has to conclude that even in a single homogeneous metal, thermo-electric currents do occur; hitherto such currents were believed to be produced only when two different metals were present. Professor Benedicks gave a concise demonstration of the most important experimental evidence of the truth of this conclusion, utilizing for this purpose various metals.

In liquid mercury, he said, it had been possible for him definitely to prove the existence of thermo-electric currents, thus disproving the negative results of previous workers. A consequence of what the lecturer termed his "homogeneous thermo-electric effect" was that there must exist the reverse effect, the "homogeneous electro-thermoelectric effect," including as a special case the well-known Thomson effect. The reality of this effect was duly made clear. A specially interesting demonstration was of a new rotating thermo-electric apparatus made entirely of copper and rotating in a

magnetic field, the driving force originating solely from unequal heating, by means of a tiny gas jet, of thin strips of copper. The point at which the new knowledge brought forward by Professor Benedicks might have some practical interest, lay in the possibility of reducing the thermal conductivity of metals by insulated subdivision into fine wires without impairing the electrical conductivity.

## ROAD-BUILDING BOOM IN SOUTHERN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—This will be the greatest year in the history of good road building the South has ever known. Alabama begins the investment of \$25,000,000 of her own money and \$25,000,000 of federal money in improved highway building to cover a period of 12 years. Louisiana is preparing to issue a \$35,000,000 bond issue, or to appropriate \$3,000,000 a year for 12 years for the same purpose, with the prospect of getting an equal appropriation of federal funds, giving the State \$70,000,000 for better road system. Arkansas will put \$10,000,000 of her own money, and \$10,000,000 of federal funds, into better roads, and Mississippi will try again at the next session of the state Legislature to obtain permission to issue \$25,000,000 in state bonds for better highways, receiving thereby a similar amount from the federal highway appropriations.

The Alabama bond issue is to be repaid by an increase in the license tax on motor vehicles; the Louisiana issue by an increase of one mill in the general taxes; the Arkansas issue by an increase in the general taxes of about one-half of one mill, and the Mississippi issue by a combination of increase in automotive vehicle licenses and a part of the funds from the general taxes.

## JAPANESE PROMISE FORMOSA HOME RULE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Japanese Government, which announced on July 25 the creation of legislative assemblies in Korean provinces as a preliminary step toward granting the Korean people self-government, has promised Formosa, the island territory in the southwestern extremity of the Empire, home rule in the near future, according to a cablegram received from Tokyo by the "Nippo Jiji," a local language newspaper. The cabinet council is to meet soon to take up the Formosan home rule questions and outline plans for putting it into effect.

The island of Formosa formerly belonged to China, but was ceded to Japan by the peace treaty which concluded the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. The island at present is ruled by a Governor-General appointed by the Japanese Government.

## USE OF BOOKS TO BE ENCOURAGED

"Books for Everybody" the Aim of the American Library Association—Campaign on

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—With the slogan, "Books for Everybody," the American Library Association has launched a three-year campaign to raise a \$2,000,000 fund to provide library facilities for the 60,000,000 Americans who are still without them. Cooperating with the existing library agencies, its announcement says, it will urge increased support for all libraries, strive for better citizenship, work for the extension of the county library plan, aid in the establishment of more business and technical libraries, place libraries on vessels of the American Merchant Marine, maintain a clearing house of library information and conduct a sustained program that will make the library a more powerful factor in the life of every community.

During the war the organization is said to have distributed more than 7,000,000 books to soldiers, sailors and marines, and helped to cultivate the desire to read and study among the millions who saw service. The enthusiastic support of prominent men and women in Paris is securing for that city a model American public library, which will make the best literature

and important facts about America available to Parisians.

That good books make good citizens is the conviction of American librarians supporting the movement, who believe that libraries are unfailing Americanization centers. There are now approximately 15,000,000 new Americans in this country, of whom more than 6,000,000 cannot read nor speak English. In addition, millions of American-born do not come in contact with good books, it is pointed out.

Only a small proportion of rural dwellers have access to any adequate collection of books, according to a recent nation-wide study made by the United States Bureau of Education which found that only 794, or 27 per cent, of the 2964 counties in the United States have 5000 volumes or more within their borders. This condition it considers largely responsible for the growing egress from the farm and small town. The movement is to establish good libraries in county seats, these central libraries to have branches throughout the county and to use public schools and other centers as distributing points. Book wagons would be operated in farming districts and branch libraries would be established in villages and towns. There are now less than 200 books open to the 75,000 blind persons in this country, for whom the association is planning to have a greater production of books in the new uniform type.

The association emphasizes the importance and possibility of self-education for those groups of young men and women who have no chance to go to college.

New Modes in Chic Fall Suits at \$75 Women's—Misses

Very special values for present wear. Features include narrow pleats in back, with silk embroidered arrowheads; medium, long, Eton and cutaway coats, fancy pleats front and back, transverse pleating and flaring panels in front. Silk lined in plain, check or fancy. Many fur trimmed.

B. SIEGEL & CO. 700 Woodward & State DETROIT, MICHIGAN No connection with any other store



## Uniformly Good Feet



It is not mere coincidence that wearers of Coward Shoes have uniformly good feet—it is because this remarkable shoe is so humanely constructed.

You, too, will find that your feet will profit by wearing this Coward Shoe. It is made on a last which follows the shape of the natural foot exactly, and has a pliant tread, while the natural toe allows the toes of the foot to function correctly.

Sold Nowhere Else James S. Coward 262-276 Greenwich Street, N. Y. C. (Near Warren St.)

The Coward Shoe

ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN FORTY-ONE C. F. Hovey Co. MERCHANDISE UP TO STANDARD

## AUGUST FURS As Investments—Pay Substantial Dividends

Charge Customers May Buy Furs Now and Pay November 1st



Charge customers' Fur purchases (if desired) will be placed on October bill, rendered Nov. 1st.

## A Few Examples of Saving Possibilities

Hudson Seal Dolmans Hudson Seal Dolman, deep cape collar and cuffs of Kolinsky. \$1,450.00 Plain Hudson Seal Dolman. \$825.00

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) 30 inches long. \$325 40 to 45 inches long. \$485, \$500 to \$725 30-in. Coat with Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs. \$425 With Beaver Collar and Cuffs, 30 to 40-in. length. \$375 to \$700 30 inches long with Australian Opossum Collar and Cuffs. \$550

HUDSON SEAL Scarfs, Collars and Chokers \$32.50 to \$175.00

Scarfs and Chokers Natural Skunk Scarfs, lined and double fur. \$42.50 to \$150 Beaver Scarfs and Collars. \$45 to \$150 Australian Opossum Chokers. \$16.75 Blended Mink Chokers. \$25.00

Odd Coats and Wraps 1 Dark Mink Dolman. \$2,250.00 1 Mink Cape. \$850.00 1 Civet Cat Coat, finely marked skins, 40-inch length. \$375 1 Beaver Coat, 30 inches long. \$550 1 Taupe Squirrel Dolman. \$950

MOLE COATS 30-inch length. \$295 36-inch length. \$375 Mole Dolman, 45-in. \$650

We Send Flowers By Wire!

Wherever He or She may be, — Los Angeles or San Antonio, — Winnipeg or Vancouver, — within 2 hours from the receipt of your wishes in this office, the Flowers you have chosen will be there! — and the recipient will be radiating thanks to you!

Just a 20th Century way of doing things, that's all! In every city we have Bonded Representatives who on receipt of wired instructions from us, carry out your wishes to the letter! And the cost? — a mere trifle!

775 FIFTH AVE. N. Y. C. Say It With Flowers











FEDERAL HOUSE IS  
GOAL OF FARMERSAgrarian Party in Canada Plans  
to Enter Dominion Parliament  
Where Great Issue of the  
Tariff Will Be SettledSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Government by tyros and amateurs has been the experience of the Province of Ontario, for nearly a year past, under the administration of the United Farmer-Labor coalition. Does a similar future face the federal administration of Canada?

Rather than venture into the realms of political speculation, perhaps a résumé of the farmers' organization, its achievements, experiences, and aims in Ontario, may furnish a closer insight into the agrarian movement which has now gripped the rural vote throughout the Dominion of Canada with a force never before equaled by any other political rebellion.

A few years ago, a retired farmer was to be found haunting the country lanes and roads of Ontario. In wet weather, as in dry, he plodded his course tirelessly and obstinately, despite countless rebuffs and discouragements.

## Methods Simple

This pilgrim was J. J. Morrison, now the secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, the maker of the present provincial government. His mission then was to rouse the farmers from their apathy and bring them actively into the fields of politics. His methods were simple and direct. His unvarying cry became "Why permit lawyers and other professional men to absolutely control all the legislation of an essentially agricultural country?"

Coincident with his agitation, Mr. Morrison organized the farmers into cooperative buying associations, taking care at the same time that politics should not make too deep inroads in these commercial organizations.

When the last provincial elections were called, the farmers, even the most optimistic, hoped to elect about 20 members to the Legislature. It was thought that by such a course these men could be trained to the task of legislating for the Province, then be used as campaign leaders to finally solidify the rural vote with the view to controlling the government. They did not want, however, to gain full control right at the start.

## Optimists Too Conservative

But even the optimists were too conservative. Or, perhaps they had not reckoned upon a public, long dissatisfied with the bickering of professional party-politicians; a public willing to experiment, even though it might be made with untold material. In any case, the electorate by a sweeping verdict repudiated the professional men and elected the newcomers.

And the result? So far none of the calamities, then confidently predicted on all sides by the partisans, has occurred. Rather, Ontario has benefited by many enactments, especially to the advancement of social service, which for years had only been promised by the Conservative administration.

State industrial insurance, more rigorous temperance enforcement, and similar measures have been effected, yet nowhere is to be found an ultra-radical note, despite the powerful Laborite group of the coalition. Thus, generally speaking, it may safely be taken that the Farmers, judged by their record of one session, have strengthened themselves with the electorate, both urban and rural. It is interesting in this regard to realize that of the entire government side of the Legislature but two members had previous experience, and these had each sat for one session prior to the elections.

## To Reduce Cost of Living

But the farmers' goal is not provincial politics. For the last provincial fight it was most difficult for the leaders of the movement to obtain the assent of the candidates to contest the various ridings. This is borne out in the situation in which the new government found itself, when two outsiders, in addition to E. C. Drury, the Premier, had to be provided with seats, in order to form a Cabinet. "Strong" men had all been "saved up" for the federal fight.

The goal is the federal House, where the great issue of the tariff is to be settled. With the United Farmers of Ontario pledged to a sweeping tariff reduction, there now seems scant room for doubt left but that they will receive a tremendous support, even in the urban centers. The great masses of the working people, not necessarily the Labor group, are willing, even anxious, to give the free-traders a trial. The attitude is "try anything to reduce living costs," coupled with an intense bitterness against profiteering, which a highly protective tariff is thought to have permitted, if not actually fostered.

Today the farmers are much more strongly organized for the federal fight than they were for the provincial contest. Nor is this organization to be found in Ontario alone. In other provinces, for the first time, are to be found significant groups of agrarians, all of whom have directly taken the cue from Ontario.

It is interesting to recall that the Laurier administration was set in power in 1896 on a free trade platform, only to be defeated on the same issue in 1911. Once in power they appear to have completely forgotten their main plank. Yet, today the Conservative administration which the new National Party actually is, has accepted

the Taft-Fielding tariff pact of 1911, almost in toto. It is therefore inevitable that even greater reduction will be effected with a farmer régime at Ottawa than that which swept the Liberals from power in 1911.

## Liberals Divided

In Ontario, Conservatism has received a severe blow, as a result of the alleged timber limit manipulations of the late government. On the other hand Liberalism presents a divided house, one side of which is completely in support of the majority of the farmers' aims. In this connection, a common utterance of the farmers during their campaign was that they fully agreed with the Liberal platform, the only difference they had with the Liberal Party was that it confined itself solely to making platforms, not in carrying them out.

Just how Labor will commit itself with the farmers for an alliance in the federal House is as yet unknown. Still it is significant that the call has been sent out by the Independent Labor Party of Ontario for a convention with the farmers, with the view to renewing the cooperative pact under which they fought together in the provincial contest.

Such a coalition should not only duplicate its provincial achievement but also improve it, in the federal arena. In any case a rude shock appears to await both old-line parties in the form of a return by the electors of a strong group of farmers, laborites, and independents. The farmers reiterate the claim that they do not want to control the federal government but they professed the same attitude in October last.

## MUSIC

## Swedish Notes

The Christiania Association of Commerce has a singing club which recently gave a concert in Gothenburg, Sweden. This choir consists of about 75 men, and under the leadership of its energetic conductor, the opera singer, Jens Berntson, it has accomplished much. The opening number was Reissiger's "Til Sverige," a greeting to Sweden, which was followed by a variety of well-made selections. Among them may be mentioned "The North Sea," by the same composer. The subtle and dynamic nuances in Holter's "I traveled in a pleasant summer eve" also deserve acknowledgment. Grieg's burlesque "Springdans" with text in Norwegian country dialect, was applauded and had to be repeated.

The solo parts during the evening were sung by the opera baritone, Thorolf Söhlberg. He scored bravely in Oscar Borg's "Evening voices," which was encored, and in the extra number "En sangens bon" by Reissiger. The closing number was the Swedish air "Hör oss Svea."

The Drammen's male choir fared less well in the way of attendance at its concert in Gothenburg. It had deserved a better result, because it proved high in quality, outshining many other choirs which lately had brought Norwegian quartet singing in disfavor. The Drammen choir has cultivated to a rare purity the dark bass baritone, as they sang with a fullness and depth of an organ in all registers.

Carl Alfred Berg, the renowned leader who conducted the Lund University singers on their brilliant tour through the United States in 1904, when they sang at the World's Exposition in St. Louis, has again wielded his baton, leading his boys to new victories. The singers of Lund University are without doubt among the best in Sweden. At Växjö, one of the cities where they gave a concert, every seat was taken, says a critic in Smalandsposten. The public was appreciative from the start, and the very appearance of "fader Berg" and his students was sufficient to cause a prolonged ovation. Within the charming border of Reissiger's "Olav Trygvason" and Stenhammar's "Sweden" were delivered—with solo parts by the royal opera singer Oscar Rall—J. Eriksson's "Tonen" and "Ingri's Song" by H. Kjerulf. Rall's tenor, a Wagner tenor, triumphed in all its strength, and as an encore he sang "Du gamla, du fria" accompanied by the choir.

On their way to Christiania the students stopped off at Gothenburg. Their singing of "Olav Trygvason," "Undan, ur vägen" ("Clear away"), and Berg's "Evening" was exemplary. The sentimental "It darkens," by Felix Körling, had to be sung three times before the audience ceased applauding. One of the prominent features in the rendition of "Sturme," by August Körling, was a remarkable bass-baritone soloist, Ivar Sjöfors, whose soft and sonorous Sjöfors, whose soft and sonorous the hero of the evening.

The Student-Singers Society of Christiania celebrated this season its thirty-fifth anniversary by giving a festival at Aulå, to which were invited Swedish and Danish student singers. In the evening a dinner was served at the Hotel Bristol for 400 guests, headed by King Olav. Amongst the orators was Norway's new minister of state, Otto B. Halvorsen, whose subject was "The young folks of Norway and of the north in general."

**CHINESE MERCHANTS' GATHERING**  
MEMPHIS, Tennessee—The United Chinese Merchants Association, composed of Chinese from Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, has just closed its initial session here, at which more than 200 persons were present. Business ideas were exchanged and development of trade between China and the United States was discussed. A feature was the opening of the meeting with the singing of "America" in Chinese and English.

## ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE  
CAPE COD

ONE of the most charming summer camps ever offered for sale, 80 miles from Boston, with good roads all the way for motoring, situated on a plateau overlooking one of the most beautiful lakes in New England and approached from the main road by an attractive wooded lane; bungalow containing living room, screened porch, dining room, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen and bathroom, artistically furnished in every detail; lodge on the edge of lake for guests with room, combination kitchen and dining room, two bedrooms and bath, also attractively furnished; garage for three cars and two separate power plants supplying electric lights and water; beautiful flower gardens, rustic arbors, lawn, trees, shrubs and woods everywhere; sandy beach in front of house, bathing and boating; description can do this place justice—it really must be seen to be appreciated; might exchange for property in Boston or Brooklyn.

WM. E. MCCOY &amp; CO.

481 Old South Bldg., Boston (9)

Telephone Fort Hill 5635

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Competent maid for general housework; good plain cook; no laundry or chamber work. WRS. R. E. SMITH, 151 Summer St., Malden, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED young college woman would like position as traveling companion with expenses paid and salary; references exchanged. Address L. W., 1540 Arch St., Berkeley, Calif.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

MECHANIC WANTED—Pressman for 10-page Duplex; steady job to competent man. Daily Telegraph, Kitchen, Mass.

## FOR SALE

1917 Packard 5-Passenger

This car is in perfect condition, paint, tires and mechanically. Call Brookline (Mass.) 2871. FOR SALE—An excellent 8-room bungalow, condition. Apply to MRS. M. E. HALL, 19 Conway St., Roslindale, Mass.

## ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

## FURNISHED ROOMS

Private family will rent 1 or 2 large, comfortable rooms; bathroom on each floor; very clean house; cool in summer, warm in winter. 918 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

N. Y., Washington Square district, Aug. and Sept. 1920, large 12 in. 3-room apt., business woman; \$12 weekly; certain privileges. Call The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 127 Thorndike St.—Two corner rooms to let near Commonwealth Ave. line. Dearly furnished, excellent ventilation, bathroom floor, gentlemen pref. Brooklyn 2534-M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142—The Lyford, pleasant, homelike room, 7 rooms, 15 miles from Boston, fine location on main road, reference. M 108, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS FOR RENT

TO LET—Two rooms, bath, apartment, until October 1, 1920, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

TO LET for Aug. Sept. and Oct., pleasant country house, 7 rooms, 15 miles from Boston, fine location on main road, reference. M 108, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## WHEELING, W. VA.

## Geo. E. Johns Co.

## The Quality Shop

## NEW FALL STYLES

SUITS—COATS—GOWNS

ALL THAT IS NEW AND DEPENDABLE

STYLE MATERIAL WORKMANSHIP

(We specialize on "Stylish Skit" garments)

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS

## OF PROHIBITION

## "Facts Speak for Themselves"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Where-ever inquiry has been made rescue missions tell the same story—the boom and the down-and-out seem to be either in hiding or mending their ways," says Dr. W. E. McClellan, special investigator for the Federal Council of Churches in America, in his report on the social and economic effects of prohibition. "Many inquiries," he says, "were made about the enforcement or non-enforcement of prohibition. But there is really no need to ask the question. The facts speak for themselves. Either liquor is not on sale or it is held at too high a price for the average man to buy. Drunken men are not being arrested in any such proportion as before the new law went into effect. They are not being taken to hospitals to be cured of alcoholism. Practically all the liquor 'cures' are closing their doors. The Keeley Institution at Dwight, Illinois, has sent out to the War Department a report that it is being enforced, not so well as it will be, but reasonably well in view of all the conditions, local and otherwise."

"So far as I could ascertain, public sentiment is constantly growing stronger for prohibition. The unanimity of officials who were at least cold to the proposition a year ago are not only not hostile or indifferent but warmly enthusiastic, several officials said that they could find new friends for prohibition every day. The chief of police of one city said that he had a neighbor who in three years did not draw a sober breath. The other day this same man, successfully at work, said to the chief, 'I wouldn't take \$100,000 and vote for the old times to come back.' Talking to Dr. Ben Feltman, who used to speak in favor of anarchy from the same platform with Emma Goldman and to whom Miss Goldman recently wrote from Russia, he said, 'Prohibition has made a governmentalist of men. A country that can put over a measure like national prohibition ought to be supported.' The doctors were generally found to be in favor of prohibition. Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, one of the foremost physicians of the world, said: 'I think prohibition is the biggest thing that ever happened in this country.' In an hour's interview with Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers Association, the gentleman said that he, for one, didn't want the saloon to come back, that all the brewers wanted was the privilege of brewing non-intoxicating beer to be sold under respectable conditions to respectable people."

## SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## WALK-OVER SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

If you don't wear them now, give them a try

## WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

320 Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Right in Quality and Price

Exclusive Music &amp; Specialty Agency: Apollo

Pianos, Amps, Reproducing Grand

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

## ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## DECATUR, ILLINOIS

An Especial Showing of All  
That Is New for  
The Spring Season

Linn &amp; Kruggs

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

## BOSTON, MASS.

## ACCOUNT BOOKS

and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at

BARRY, BEALE &amp; CO.

108-110 Washington Street, Boston

Phone Richmond 1492

## Adams &amp; Sweet Cleansing Co.

Rug and Garment Cleaners

Specialists on Oriental Rugs

Established 1856 Tel. Rox. 1071

## LONG DISTANCE HAULS

14 Furniture Trucks to Give You Prompt and Efficient Delivery Service

Packing, Moving and Storage of Household Goods. We Insure All Goods While in Transit

E. F. CALDWELL

Established in 1885 Tel. Hay. 3907-3908

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waist, Kisser with underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimono, and all necessities.

WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.

41 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON

Straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired.

## FITCHBURG, MASS.

## LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

570 Main Street

Telephone Fitchburg 1895

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## PATERSON, N. J.

## Paterson Linen Shop

97 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.

## A. C. HOVER

Jeweler

172 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.

## Miss Rose Millinery

—Say It With Flowers—

## VESCELIUS

Floral Artist Gold Fish and Supplies

80 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

Jas. Wilson &amp; Son, Inc.

## COAL

Railroad Ave. and Slater St., Paterson, N. J.

## NEW YORK CITY

## The Certified Public

Analyst—Seek His Advice

MATHIES AXEL C. P. A.

10 E. 43rd St., New York, Murray Hill 7555

## MME. ESTELLE

922 AMSTERDAM AVE., NEW YORK

Curtains, Blankets and Draperies

Cleaned and Ample Reproducing Grand

DYING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE

Phone Academy 2292

## LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS

348 Madison Avenue

Telephone Murray Hill 5770

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## WALK-OVER SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

If you don't wear them now, give them a try

## WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

320 Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Right in Quality and Price

Exclusive Music &amp; Specialty Agency: Apollo

Pianos, Amps, Reproducing Grand

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

Harp: Edison, Victor, Columbia, etc.

## ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IN ANNOUNCING OUR  
AUGUST SALE

We wish to emphasize the fact that it is not only odd pieces of furniture or discontinued patterns of rugs that have been sharply reduced—but rather complete living room, bedroom, dining room suites as well.

Our sale does offer an excellent buying opportunity—and our stock, tremendous in its graduation from the least expensive to the exclusive Art Period pieces will enable you to select just the home needs required.

**Spiegel's**  
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.

115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

SOUTH SIDE STORE: Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.

SOUTH CHICAGO STORE: 1133 Commercial Ave.

NORTHWEST SIDE STORE: 2823 Milwaukee Ave.

## LEO TURNEY

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE

Telephone Central 225

Room 605

Columbus Memorial Bldg., CHICAGO

31 N. State St.

ERKINE DOUGLAS, Prop. Tel. Oakland 3053

Kenwood Jewelry Shop

1837 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., CHICAGO

## Argyle Jewelry Store

1133 Argyle, Ravenswood 2699

## JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT

BAKERY,

CONFECTION

AND

DELICACY

SHOP

1317 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET

CHICAGO

PHONE HYDE PARK 3780

## OUR COOKING

BY WOMEN

HAS THE HOME FLAVOR

CAFETERIA SERVICE

TURN



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, August 9, 1920.

I T was my privilege to know William Marion Reedy, or Billy Reedy, as his friends called him. Last year he died in New York for three months. It was not a holiday; it was to imbue himself with the spirit of the times of the Empire City—her thought, her politics, her art, her literature. All day he sat, like any clerk, in a room which his friend, Mitchell Kennerly, was delighted to lend him, adjoining his office, and there he would produce, on an average, 5000 words a day for the weekly journal of which he was Editor and Proprietor—Reedy's Mirror of St. Louis. His evenings he loved to spend with his friends. Reedy was a direct and brilliant conversationalist; his talk—racy, vivid, rushing from his well-stored mind, would have delighted William Ernest Henley. There was much in common between the two men. Each was a great influence in literature, each discovered young poets and young writers of their day. Each printed and encouraged them. Reedy, as an Editor, was the Henley of America.

AFTER knowing Reedy, I, of course, became a reader of Reedy's Mirror. If there is a better weekly general paper in America I have not yet met it. Two-thirds of it was written by Reedy, and although of course one did not always agree with him, one always had an immense respect for his honest, forthright, balanced viewpoint. His honesty and fearlessness informed all the paper. Reedy's Mirror under Reedy was as much a unit as "Truth" under Labouchere, or "The World" under Yates. No wonder St. Louis is proud of him. He gave that city a distinction throughout America, and in London, too.

TO me he was doubly interesting as he was the first Westerner with a universal mind that I met—a rare type. He acquired culture as a mechanic acquires knowledge of the parts of an automobile engine. From then to Sydney, from Browning to Rupert Brooke, from Darwin to Einstein, from Nietzsche to Santayana, he caught at them in turn, resolved them, mixed them with humane and rollicking analysis and added the product to his mental store. From all he culled; all helped, but did not change him; he remained a stalwart Westerner. Nothing submerged him; he rode like a buoy (he was Chestertonian in body) on the many waves of man's intellectual experiences, keeping his head cool and erect, helping others toward the literary harbor and writing yearly his two million or so of words. He was a doer, not a dreamer; he had no desire for literary fame. One book only stands to his name, due to the pertinacity of his friend, Elbert Hubbard.

AFTER spending a week-end with Reedy's book, I read by way of change Ford Madox Hueffer's second installment of *Memories in the Dial*, under the heading "Thus To Revisit." The contrast is amusing. Reedy is dogged for the thing said. Hueffer is a new way of saying it. I grow dizzy listening how Hueffer tried, through the agency of Henry James, H. G. Wells, and Conrad, to find the most just, the tingling sentence, and the proper presentation of a plot. Yet when Hueffer is off his guard he can make a simple statement beautifully—as thus: "The trouble, however, with us was this: we could not get our prose keyed down enough. We wanted to write, I suppose, as only Mr. W. H. Hudson writes—as simply as the grass grows." Reedy never thought anything about keying down his prose. He just wrote to express his thoughts with a running pen—as thus: "The United States is needed in the League as a balance wheel," which is from one of his last articles. The essay by him in Reedy's Mirror for July 29th called "Our Tuna" is one of the best he ever wrote. It shows all his gusto of style, and directness of observation.

THOSE who read the literary reviews, the important ones, and those published "every little while" are astonished, and also a little amused at the maze of modern poets, and at the seriousness with which they review one another. It is said that this is the only way most of them can earn a living. Mr. A. B. Walkley in the London Times chaffed them in his patent, allusive style, and hints that he finds some difficulty in reading their efforts. So sometimes do I. Reading is toilsome when manner not matter is the object. When a poet says something definite and to the point I am with him, as in the poem by John W. Low, published in *The Evening Sun*:

FARMER COOLIDGE  
By John W. Low  
He isn't much on evening clothes,  
He'd much prefer a pair  
Of overalls; but when it comes  
To sawing wood—he's there.  
He doesn't dance; in fact, his feet  
Weren't built to tread on air;  
But when it comes to walking far,  
On solid ground—he's there.  
He doesn't talk a lot; I guess  
You'd never hear him swear;  
But when it comes to calling down  
A striking mob—he's there.  
He isn't handsome, but his eyes  
Look true and straight and square,  
And when HE sees a vision, you  
Can bet your life—it's there!

WILLIAM J. LOCKE has a brief but pointed article in the August Atlantic—no, it is a wall, not an article. Evidently his mind is still burdened with the war, but publishers and editors say to him, "No more war." Hence his wall. I am afraid the three most popular books in the United States according to the Bookman's latest list, two deal with the war. They are "Now It Can Be Told" by Philip

Gibbs, and "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" by J. M. Keynes.

I HAVE been favored with a list of the books sold up till the third week of July from the "Bookshop on Wheels," which has been sent on a tour through New England by Miss Bertha Mahoney, a Boston bookseller. According to eye-witnesses the *Traveling Book Van* makes as much stir in a village as a modest circus. "We usually drive through the main street slowly, honking, so that by the time we have stationed ourselves at the appointed place people are already arriving, ready to clamber aboard." The list before me, which deals only with the beginning of the tour, gives a sale of over three hundred volumes. As was to be expected books dealing with the locality sell best. Thus six copies of Mr. Lincoln's "The Portagee" have been sold, and five of "Shavings." Of Christopher Morley's "Parnassus on Wheels" nine copies were sold. That is right, as this book started the "Bookshop on Wheels." Summer visitors are not deep readers, but it is pleasant to learn that there were people who wanted Meredith's "Egoist" and Kipling's "Poems," W. H. Hudson, Dunsany, and Lucas's "Open Road." I wonder who carried away under his arm "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshrine" and the "Life of Mrs. Gladstone."

MR. H. G. WELLS is to visit America in the autumn, about the time that his "Outline of History" is published on this side. The Tribune calls him "the most interesting man in present-day England." That is so; but he is not the most oratorical speaker. I wonder how he will acquit himself in the land of William Jennings Bryan.

THERE must be some naughty "would-be celebrities" in the world. Else the following advertisement that appeared in the London Times would be impossible:

"A Literary 'Ghost' will dispose of novel to would-be celebrity for publication under own name."

TO Short Statements I have added the following:  
"One enters the career of letters as an enthusiastic and confident novice who believes the only difficulty to be that of finding the exact artistic expression of what one thinks. But one discovers, little by little, that the greatest difficulty is to wish to say what one thinks—still more, to dare to think it."—(Romain Rolland in *The Dial*.)

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:  
"This Simian World." By Clarence Day Jr.

Because it is short, and witty, and the kind of book a man writes because he has to write it.

"Mexico in Revolution." By V. Blasco Ibañez.

Because Ibañez is a subtle and amused observer, and judges movements of the character of the men who control them.

"The Lure of the Map." By W. R. James.

Because of the title! What better title for Travel Papers than "The Lure of the Map." Q. R.

## A CRITICAL STUDY

Seneca. By Francis Holland. London. Longmans Green & Co.

This scholarly biography of the most brilliant figure of his time, philosopher, statesman, dramatist, was originally intended as an introductory study to Mr. Holland's own translation of Seneca's letters, but, as the letters are for some reason withheld by the translator, we are obliged to remain satisfied by this excellent critical study of the author.

Mr. Holland, perhaps rightly, deals very slightly with Seneca's tragedies, some eight of which have survived, although they were not without a direct formative influence upon the early English tragic drama, and devotes his pen to Seneca, the stoic philosopher and to Seneca the statesman. The Rome of the first century of our era lives again in his paper and a very difficult and troublesome Rome it was for an honest man to steer his barque in. The tyranny of despotism was never more ruthlessly exercised than by the successors of Augustus, in whose reigns Seneca had the misfortune to live. Banished for eight years to Corsica by Claudius, he was recalled by Agrippina, the mother of the youthful Nero, to have the doubtful privilege of becoming tutor to her son, then 11 years of age. His own wish was to settle in Athens to pursue the study of philosophy, but liberty was sweet and the return from exile was not too dearly paid for. But he soon perceived how cruel and profligate was the disposition of his charge and persuaded himself that he might be instrumental in mollifying it.

When, eight years later, Nero succeeded to the imperial throne, Seneca became his chief minister of affairs, and wrote his speeches to the senate and all his dispatches, thus gaining for him a reputation both for eloquence and for wisdom. In the first five years of his reign, Nero abandoned himself to pleasures and refrained from interfering with affairs of state to the great advantage of the empire.

Whether Seneca lived up to his own ideal is a question that has been much debated. He was a courtier as well as a statesman, and had to condone many things which to him must have appeared abhorrent. In his treatise *De Beneficiis*, he makes a sort of apology when he says, "If a man has received favors from a tyrant he ought to repay him with what benefits he can, so long as he can do it without injury to others." Mr. Howard's study is both just and illuminating and predisposes one to the view that Seneca's position was insupportably difficult to maintain on a high level.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Life of Lord Kitchener. By Sir George Arthur. 3 volumes. London: Macmillan & Co. £2 12s. 6d.

I Disclaiming to be a biographer of experience, Sir George Arthur has succeeded in accomplishing a difficult task, producing a book of wide interest, readable and well constructed. He has considered the reader to a greater extent than many more experienced writers; his style is clear, his method not too laudatory. The division of the book into short chapters, each dealing with a subject or period, is especially commendable. Whether this is to be the definite biography of Kitchener or not time will decide, but it is difficult to see what more could be written. The first two volumes deal with Kitchener's life up to 1914, when he became Minister of War. The remaining volume is devoted entirely to his activities during the recent war. It is, as yet, too early to pronounce upon this later period. For this reason the first two volumes of the biography will be chiefly noticed here.

Kitchener was educated entirely at home and showed no promise in his early youth. He was, however, industrious, and succeeded in passing into Woolwich and in obtaining a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of 21. Shortly afterward he was appointed to the Palestine Survey, and again later to the survey in Cyprus. It was not until the year 1882 that he joined the Egyptian Army, and thus began a career of much more active soldiering.

It has always been considered that a public school, and, later, a regimental training were essentials for a successful military career. Kitchener had neither of these advantages, if advantages they be, and, up to this time, he had had no military experience whatever. On the other hand, he had, no doubt, developed a strong sense of individuality and responsibility, a tendency to self-dependence, and a special capacity for organizing such small expeditions as were required in survey work. He had learned the idiosyncrasies of native character and thus gained valuable experience in the art of administering native provinces. Such experience, together with the strength which was his by nature stood him in good stead, enabling him to undertake affairs which a more highly trained officer might well have feared.

During the next 16 years Kitchener served in Egypt. He saw the suppression of the rebellion under Arabi Pasha, the occupation of Egypt, and the expedition up the Nile into the Sudan when Gordon was at Khartoum. He experienced all the bitterness of the failure to reach the beleaguered hands of the Mahdi, and he experienced also the happiness of being the chosen instrument for the final deliverance of the Sudanese people from the hands of a despotic madman. But for the greater part of this period of 16 years, Kitchener was employed in extra regimental work, surveying, collecting information, dealing with Arab chiefs, arranging transport, and carrying out all the multifarious duties which appertain to a military staff. In 1892 he became adjutant of the Egyptian Army. These activities are all interestingly presented in Sir George Arthur's volumes.

It was one of the peculiarities of Kitchener's career that opportunities fell to him. He did not make them. He had always his wishes and desires, but was never at pains to take even the most ordinary steps to accomplish them. He seemed to fall quite naturally into the position to which he was best suited. Certainly, although one of those who develops slowly, he was now a man of very ripe experience. Probably there was no other of his contemporaries who had a wider outlook, a more intimate knowledge of Egyptian character, a greater practical acquaintance with the country in which he was now called upon to put his ability to use. He knew that Mahdism would have to be suppressed before there could be any security for Egypt. He knew exactly what means there would be in his hand for the suppression; and he now, with infinite care and with unflinching patience, began to forge the weapon and shape it to his purpose. The Egyptian soldiers were notoriously bad. They must be trained. English officers of experience must be selected to train them. The Sudanese regiments must be raised, and the total force, by treaty, must not exceed 18,000 men. A railway was to be built; a river force to be formed and maintained. From 1892 to 1898 Kitchener labored at these plans, in which he had practically a free hand; and the decisive result of his great victory at Omdurman was due, not to any military skill in the battle, but to the painstaking preparations which had been made to insure success. His name was now made, and must be, and always will be, connected with Egypt, the land of his choice. It was in Egypt that Kitchener secured the confidence of the British people, and from Egypt he took his title.

Ten years later he became Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, applying himself then to the betterment of life in the Sudan, interesting himself in irrigation, in extension of the cotton industry in the rich black lands of the Upper Nile and in the town planning of Khartoum. Here he was in the real element. It has been said of him that he was more artist than soldier; certainly he was not naturally warlike. His tastes were all in the direction of peaceful pursuits. Even in war he would always compromise, if that were possible, rather than force matters to a decisive issue. Meanwhile, almost immediately after his conquest of the Sudan, the trouble

in South Africa broke out. He was called upon to act as chief of staff to Lord Roberts, where an entirely new set of duties fell to his lot. Here, he was often left to undertake operations which he had not himself initiated, as at Paardeburg. His decision to force an immediate attack on Cronje's laager may have been injudicious, but his failure to bring off a decision on that occasion was the natural consequence of the unenviable position in which he was placed. He was one of those who must prepare his own plans, and he required time in which to prepare them, as Sir George Arthur shows in his account of the experience.

After the fall of Pretoria in 1900 he was left alone to finish a war which Lord Roberts thought was ended, but which was really only begun. Kitchener then had to devise an entirely new system of warfare for which there was no antecedent example in history. The guerrilla method of Boer warfare dragged on until 1902. Whether any better method of meeting these new conditions than that of dividing the country up into sections by lines of blockhouses, and then instituting great "drives," could have been devised is a matter of opinion. That it was wasteful of men and possible of execution only by a people with almost unlimited resources will not be denied.

But Kitchener came through it all with an enhanced reputation. For a long time he had wished for the Indian Command, a post which had always been reserved for a man of wide experience in India. But Kitchener could now pick and choose, and as soon as he was appointed commander-in-chief he set to work steadily to acquire knowledge of Indian Government. He was not slow to learn. An extended tour of the frontiers was his first step. Then he undertook an entire reorganization of commands, with the result that in 1914 and 1915 complete divisions were sent from India at short notice to France, Egypt, East Africa, and Mesopotamia, a feat which would have been previously impossible. He fought hard against the strange system of dual control under which army organization in India was vested partly in the commander-in-chief and partly in the military member of council. He had many a hard tussle with the then Secretary of State upon this, and upon financial matters in which he fought for efficiency as the best form of economy. He improved the condition of the soldier in India, both English and native, and in his five years' tenure of the Indian Command was so successful that his time of office was increased to seven years. It was then proposed that he should succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy, but such an innovation as the appointment of a military man to this high post was disallowed.

Then he went back to Egypt, where he remained until the beginning of the war in 1914, when he was called by popular acclamation to assume the position of War Secretary. His strenuous work during the next three years until the fateful 5th of June, when he went down with the Hampshire, is fresh in memory and needs not now to be recalled, but the cause of the influence which he exercised over the minds of people in all countries may be inquired into if only because his life was a great example.

That which stands out in the character of Lord Kitchener as shown in Sir George Arthur's biography, is its extreme simplicity. Perhaps it is this which accounts partly for the outstanding mark which he made in the world. Men are ordinarily complex, and therefore unable to understand a simple character. They cannot comprehend a man whose life is wrapped up in an uncompromising sense of duty. They expect to find some sort of outlet somewhere, and, failing to find it, are inclined to credit the man with an element of mystery. Kitchener was certainly a man apart. He had not the usual training of a soldier, he disliked ceremony, and, although far from being unsocial, he was not fond of society. He played no games and he had no use for a club, nor could he tolerate anything which looked like a lounge or profane talk. He was in a sense religious, but his religion, although tolerant, as must needs be in one who served so long in the East, was rather formal. As a soldier he had neither the wide outlook of a Cromwell, the cleverness of a Marlborough, nor the sympathetic touch of a Nelson. His success, whether in the field or in the more congenial work of administration, was always due to steady concentration of purpose. His aim was single; his work always in a straight line, never diverging. Because of his singleness and great simplicity he was unable to express himself either in speech or in writing. None could write more clearly than he, or state more definitely his opinion. But this was not an expression of himself. To understand him, it is necessary to view his actions. His style in writing was terse, never forcible, but always restrained. His life was really one long devotion to duty. He had little leisure and indulged in none of the ordinary pleasures with which the average man thinks to amuse himself. He loved a garden and was pleased if he could collect genuine works of art; but with him there was always the ruling passion to serve his King, the country, and the people committed to his charge, and he will be remembered for all time as the benefactor of the Egyptian people, and the organizer of British success in the great war.

Many will want to read this biography of a man who could raise millions of soldiers for the great war by posting up the simple words "Kitchener wants you." When a new edition is asked for the publishers would be well advised if they added marginal notes of the dates referred to on each page.

## NEW MATERIAL ABOUT THE PILGRIMS

John Robinson: *The Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers: A Study of His Life and Times*. By Walter H. Burgess. R.A. London: Williams & Norgate. 12s. 6d.

At a time when the English-speaking nations of two continents are celebrating the tercentenary of the Mayflower there is no need to emphasize the great importance of this book. Very few men had so signal an influence on the founders of America as John Robinson; and in Mr. Burgess' excellent biography we have a great deal of opportune new matter which must be considered in estimating the true nature and the character of the pioneers. Mr. Burgess alludes in his foreword to a recent suggestion that it was their own intolerance which first drove the Pilgrims to Holland; the book should effectively prove the contrary. As Robinson himself wrote "for the commonwealth and kingdom, as we honor it above all states in the world, so would we thankfully embrace the meanest corner in it, at the truest conditions of any people in the kingdom," but "for our country we do not forsake it, but are by it forsaken, and expelled by most extreme laws and violent prescriptions, contrived and executed by the prelates and their own black hearts."

The whole story of Robinson's life is the story of a constant effort to avoid secession, to avoid nonconformity, to remain bound by every possible link to orthodoxy. We are told of some Puritans that they spoke in cant phrases as Ben Jonson's Puritan who says, "Very likely, exceedingly likely, very exceeding likely"; that when ruffs were superseded by lace collars, their wives studiously wore the unfashionable garment, that they cut their hair hideously on purpose and generally made themselves conspicuous by eccentricity. Not so with men like Robinson. He did not cease to be an orthodox minister until he was forced, and it was the same studied intolerance that turned Puritanism from an intangible mode of thinking into a separate form of church government; even on the eve of the Mayflower expedition Robinson sought to diminish as far as he could all semblance of difference between separatists and Puritan Churchmen.

Mr. Burgess follows his pastor from boyhood to Cambridge, to Norwich, to Amsterdam where he was the pastor of his little community of refugees, and continues the story to America; for though Robinson himself remained at Leyden he guided the affairs of the Plymouth colony and colored with his personality the early history of the settlers. His influence is seen in the organization of the Congregational churches of both continents. His ways were adopted in New England, and whenever new bodies of settlers set up a church they referred to his work for guidance.

The original documents quoted by Mr. Burgess on all those points reinforce the historical value of his work and he gives a clear account of all the large aspects of the movement which was destined to have such important results. But the book has other claims on our attention; it is no mere restatement of accepted facts; it breaks new ground on many little points. Mr. Burgess has been able to identify the home and parage of his subject as well as to throw new light on many important names in the Pilgrim Father movement. Valuable appendices furnish facts illustrating the history of Sturton and throw light on disputed points of history, and there is a chronological table of Robinson's writings, 12 illustrations, and a fairly good index—altogether an indispensable work of reference for those who study Puritanism and the origins of American settlements.

## THE NEXT WAR

*The Rising Tide of Color*. By Lothrop Stoddard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Already, of course, there are plenty of published surmises as to what the next war will be. Of these, Mr. Stoddard's is perhaps as highly colored as any, though obviously he intended it to be a piece of sober reasoning. What is presented as emotionally alarming can never quite succeed in being at the same time calm and unprejudiced. "The Rising Tide of Color" is, therefore, an interesting comment on such present activities as those of Japan; but the comment is based on such a wholly materialistic conception of racial traits and aims that most readers will prefer to reserve their own opinions until they have investigated the subject much further for themselves.

The book is a mosaic of quotations from earlier books, magazine articles, and pamphlets, all of them written in the same fluent language that seems so easy for the journalist who is treating of big subjects. Between the introduction by Madison Grant, chairman of the New York Zoological Society, and the closing quotation from Kipling's poem, "The Heritage," there are three picturesquely named "parts," each of several chapters just as striking in their captions. Three curiously colored maps are inserted to make the whole argument of the author clearer to the eye; and there are frequent footnotes as well as a good index. In other words, the volume has all the familiar marks that indicate the more highly popularized sort of scholarship of America today. As it stands, it is, however, a readable discussion of an important subject.

## OUR WRITERS

Stewart Edward White

The books of Stewart Edward White are of the sort to make excellent moving pictures, "movies" with a great sweep of luxuriant detail enthusiastically representative of California, in just the way that California would just be represented. California, indeed, has always been the material of his writing, except for his excursion to Africa and one or two other side-issues. This was distinctively his material, moreover, before the hordes of other writers began to settle their typewriters in the Golden State and present its charms to the rest of the world from every conceivable point of view. As Bret Harte portrayed the Forty-Niners, so Stewart Edward White has shown, with combined humor and affection, the later California of both the mountains and the ranches. It is his well-controlled humor that saves his books from the sentimentalism of such a contemporary as Harold Bell Wright. Indeed, even to mention the latter in this article is an offense in comparison, for there is no real similarity.

One of Stewart Edward White's chief virtues is that he does not take too seriously his mission as a depicter of the Golden West. Often after a particularly colorful description he comes to a deliberate anti-climax, not so pronounced as to be objectionable, but a delicate reminder of good humor and not too emotional an attitude. Though his best manner is descriptive rather than narrative, still his descriptions, whether of the blazed trails, the high Sierras or the great ranches that long since have been sold in a hundred or a thousand pieces, are reasonably restrained. That is one reason why his work has a real literary quality, and why he certainly deserves a notable place on any literary map of America.

His very newest story, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, shows his usual skill in the creating of an elaborate atmosphere for his narrative. Thus he says, to take only one example: "Beyond the village of his retainers, beyond the wide, low barns and sheds and the whitewashed corals, beyond the green of the Cathedral Oaks, spread the broad acres of the rancho. Hill after low hill they rolled, oak-dotted like a park, green with the grasses of an abundant year or washed bravely with the brilliant color of flower masses as though a gigantic brush had been swept across the slopes. At last they climbed into the foothills, and then into the milky slate of mountain ramparts, against the sun. But the colonel knew that they climbed those ramparts and descended part way the other side—thirty thousand of them, these acres. In the opposite direction, across the flat of the valley, across the King's Highway, across the waving of a broad tule marsh, was yet another low rim of hills, also oak-dotted like a park. And over their crest the colonel could make out a flash, which was the sea. Beneath the oaks it was safe to vision the cattle slowly gathering for shade—the colonel's cattle—and he could only have guessed at the number of them. Up in those sagebrush hills, shining gray, up in the chaparral of the rampart mountains, sheep were moving slowly like something molten that flows—the colonel's sheep." That is the sort of description to delight the native son, and to make him eager to offer just such a scene for the purposes of the camera-man. It is all very fluent and competent language. One can at least rejoice that there is still an audience in America for such descriptions in words as well as on the screen. Stewart Edward White is, in fact, a popular writer who deserves his audience, for he really composes what he has to say.

It was, of course, inevitable that he should have become, during the war, an officer—a major—in the army. His love of the outdoors has always been too genuine for him, when America entered the war, to have stayed out of the adventure himself. In his own modest way, he is as much of an outdoors man to win the admiration of the youth of the country as Colonel Roosevelt. Like Colonel Roosevelt, he explored Africa and then wrote of his experiences. After that, he remains, however, essentially a Californian—not a native son, for he went west originally from Michigan, after being graduated from the University of Michigan—but one who has perhaps appreciated the high Sierras the more because he had previously been an outsider.

His volume called "The Forty-Niners, a Chronicle of the California Trail and El Dorado," in "The Chronicles of America Series," published by the Yale University Press, is an excellent example of the cheerful range of his style. After a reading of Bret Harte or a wide experience with, say, the "Bill" Hart photo-plays, one would do well to consider this animated chronicle. If one wishes, one can even explore the library further with the aid of the bibliographical note at the end of the book. It is all a very pleasant piece of work, as Stewart Edward White is a pleasant sort of fellow. Obviously he was just the one to do this particular volume for the series.

## A COLLECTION OF ENTHUSIASMS

Letters of Travel. By Rudyard Kipling. London: Macmillan & Co. 7s. 6d.

This is a collection of letters written at intervals during the years 1892 to 1913, letters which are descriptive of episodes of travel in Canada, the

United States, Egypt, and Japan. The theme is ever the same—the joy of travel and observation.

"It is very good," Mr. Kipling writes, "to get away once more and pick up the old and ever fresh business of the vagrant loading through new towns, learned in the manners of dogs, babies, and perambulators half the world over, and tracking the seasons by the upgrowth of flowers in stranger-peoples' gardens."

Mr. Kipling is a great observer. He sees in all things the essential, discarding the superfluous. His descriptions are so true that the reader, who has traveled the same paths, imagines that he saw exactly the same things—which he almost certainly did—but, without the aid of the written word he has been unable to recall them. His pictures are marvelous, but they are in no way exaggerated. There is nothing in the whole world which is entirely ugly, but the writer of these letters can, without in any way destroying the truth of a scene, omit the ugly and record the beautiful.

Mr. Kipling does not trouble to follow the isotherms. He scorns the "padded sloth" of the armchair, and rejoices equally in the torrid heat of the Sudan and the blizzards of Canadian prairies. He sees a mighty engineering feat in the Rockies and rejoices in that. He sees a bloodroot uncurl its veined leaves under a snake fence. And the one interests him—and the reader—as much as the other. A land boom in Canada, with its insistent call, fascinates him, because it seems to indicate a step in national development. He forgets the inevitable "slump" with its attendant depression which is also part of the same step. Every page of his letters holds a picture which delights the reader, tempting him to renew journeys, or stirring his desire to embark on a first adventure. It is all good, wholesome, and energizing.

This is a good world, he seems to say, good to live in, and good enough for you to improve. You can live in it as a snail lives in its shell, or you can live in it as a wise human being.

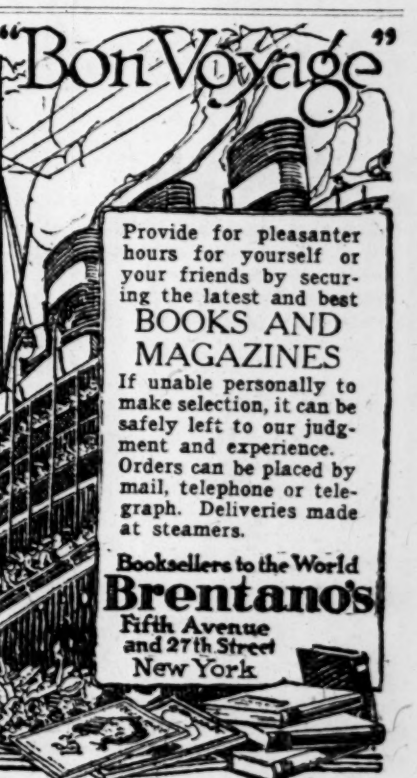
Mr. Kipling has spent a long time in endeavoring to raise the enthusiasm of the Englishman to a desire for active work; to revive the old spirit of adventure. He attracts the young to far-off lands and sacrifices the armchair critic. His cry is always for progress, energy, hope, as the one thing desirable. He is not slow to criticize where criticism may help progress, but he criticizes only where he is on safe ground. He must see for himself, and there is none so quick to observe, so accurate to judge, or so able to record. This is his province—to observe and record. He is the "Tramp Royal" of his own creation. He will go "observing matters" till the end, and can be never so happy as, when starting on a journey, he can say,

"And, out at sea beheld the dock-lights die,  
And met my mate, the wind that  
tramps the world."

WALT WHITMAN

There has just been published, by Friedman in New York, a brief bibliography of the works of Walt Whitman, arranged by Frank Shay. The "Foreword" is an interesting comment on Whitman's care in supervising the publication of his various volumes.

**"Bon Voyage"**



Provides for pleasant hours for yourself or your friends by securing the latest and best BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. If unable personally to make selection, it can be safely left to our judgment and experience. Orders can be placed by mail, telephone or telegraph. Deliveries made at steamers.

Booksellers to the World  
**Brentano's**  
Fifth Avenue and 27th Street  
New York

## Books Herein Reviewed and all other important publications

Mail Orders Solicited. Prompt Attention.  
**STEWART & KIDD CO.**  
Booksellers, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

## BOOKS TO READ

**The Mechanism of Exchange**  
A Handbook of Currency, Banking, and Trade in Peace and War  
By J. A. Todd

Valuable for both importer and exporter. Includes many tables giving rates of exchange, exports and imports, customs in accessible.

Net \$2.25  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS  
American Branch  
35 WEST 37th STREET  
NEW YORK



## THE HOME FORUM

## August Is Laughing

West wind, blow from your prairie nest,  
Blow from the mountains, blow from the west.  
The sail is idle, the sailor too;  
Of wind of the west, we wait for you.  
Blow, blow!  
I have wooed you so,  
But never a favor you bestow.  
You rock your cradle the hills between,  
But scorn to notice my white lateen.  
August is laughing across the sky,  
Laughing while paddle, canoe and I,  
Drift, drift,  
Where the hills uplift  
On either side of the current swift.  
The river rolls in its rocky bed;  
My paddle is plying its way ahead;  
Dip, dip,  
While the waters slip  
In foam as over their breast we slip.  
And forward far the rapids roar,  
Fretting their margin for evermore.  
Dash, dash,  
With a mighty crash,  
They seethe, and boil, and bound, and splash.  
Be strong, O paddle! be brave, canoe!  
The reckless waves you must plunge into.  
Reel, reel  
On your trembling keel,  
But never a fear my craft will feel.  
We've raced the rapid, we're far ahead!  
The river slips through its silent bed.  
Sway, sway,  
As bubbles spray  
And fall in tinkling tunes away,  
And up on the hills against the sky,  
A fir tree rocking its lullaby,  
Swings, swings,  
Its emerald wings,  
Swelling the song that my paddle sings.  
—From "An Anthology of Songs and Chants from the Indians of North America," edited by George W. Cronyn.

## Cloud Shadows on the Moor

Cloud shadows sweep over the Moor  
With wings that are gray or nearly black,  
Blue or violet-purple, according  
to the seasons and quality of air  
and sunshine. On stormy days the  
case is altered and out of the gloom  
there break beams to fly over the  
darkness of earth, like golden birds.  
The shadow and shaft of light both  
serve to bring out detail in the wilder-  
ness, and while today passages of  
shade reveal the integument of heath  
and stone, or fling up the outline of  
a hill among others lost in light, to-  
morrow a sun-flash is apter to do  
these things and paint pictures set in  
cloudy frames.—From "A Shadow  
Passes," by Eden Phillpotts.

## Leaving All for Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
FREQUENTLY the individual who  
desires to follow the Christ as  
revealed in Christian Science, is  
troubled by the knowledge that he  
must give up all for Christ. Reading  
Jesus' plain statement, "If any man  
will come after me, let him deny him-  
self, and take up his cross, and follow  
me," and mindful that Mary  
Baker Eddy in "Science and Health  
With Key to the Scriptures" states  
unequivocally that, "we are not  
Christian Scientists until we leave all  
for Christ" (p. 192), the student looks  
around for that which he must leave.  
He may wonder whether he ought to  
leave his present pursuit, the business  
of law, painting, or clerking, in which  
he may be engaged, and go out to  
"find his life."

If the individual has already for-  
saken all for art, that is, if he has  
achieved or is about to achieve a  
long-cherished aim, sought through  
years of toil, sacrifice, and singleness  
of purpose, this suggestion is apt to  
come with tormenting insistency, be-  
cause the artist has learned some-  
thing of the meaning of sacrifice, and  
of what devotion to an ideal demands.  
He sees his work standing between  
him and his God, and fears that in  
finding God, or Principle, he must  
lose all he has hitherto striven for.  
This line of thinking seems to be very  
holly, but is as subtle as it is danger-  
ous. To give up one's legitimate work  
in the belief that it separates one from  
God is merely to substitute one form  
of idolatry for another. It is always  
easier to move about than to obey the  
counsel, "Be still, and know that I am  
God."

Then, to interpret Christ Jesus' command to "follow me" as a com-  
mand to leave one activity to engage  
in another because the second is  
thought to be more directly the  
"Father's business," is to misunder-  
stand the "me," the Christ. This lack  
of understanding of the Christ is  
based on the denial of the ever-pres-  
ence of God and His idea. It would  
make infinite Mind, who in His in-  
finite selfhood expresses all true ac-  
tivity, finite and limited. It was just  
this fallacy that led to the pilgrimages  
of the Middle Ages, that sought in  
asceticism, monasticism, and finally  
in autocratic orthodoxy to fetter  
Principle with human opinion, and  
substitute motion and organization for  
real thinking. So, before one can  
forsake all for Christ, he must be  
very clear as to what the Christ is.  
Mrs. Eddy says on page 332 of Sci-  
ence and Health, "Christ is the true  
idea voicing good, the divine mes-  
sage from God to men speaking to  
the human consciousness. The Christ  
is incorporeal, spiritual,—yes, the di-  
vine image and likeness, dispelling  
the illusions of the senses; the Way,  
the Truth, and the Life, healing the  
sick and casting out evils, destroying  
sin, disease, and death."

Then, since the Christ is the true  
idea, the pure reflection of Mind, the  
presence of which predicates the ab-  
sence of any so-called consciousness  
of evil, what one leaves is wrong  
thinking. This is all that one can  
leave. Then one leaves all for Christ  
when he leaves his human sense of  
things, his false beliefs, those cher-  
ished and those dreaded, for the divine  
consciousness that acknowledges and  
proves that God's power is the only  
power there is. What one really  
leaves is the belief in the reality of  
matter, of sin, disease and death.  
This belief permeates every phase of  
material living. To run away from  
one's present pursuit is, of course, to  
acknowledge the reality of error.  
Rather, one must evangelize his living,  
and prove that righteously is the risen  
Christ in the rolling away of all seem-  
ing obstacles to harmonious, right ac-  
complishment.

The artist, then, sees his problem  
in a different light. He still sees that  
he cannot love his sense of painting or  
sculpture more than he loves God, or  
Principle. But he sees just as clearly  
that he cannot look upon his art as out-  
side the kingdom of righteousness, as  
being a pursuit that leads away from  
Mind. God's knowledge, being infinite  
in its scope, includes all the art, or  
beauty, there is, and the artist must  
find that his work is "God with us."  
So he thinks not less of his work, but  
very much more. He prays to discern  
it with the pure eye of Spirit, as Mrs.  
Eddy explains on page 14 of Science  
and Health: "Entirely separate from  
the belief and dream of material living,  
is the Life divine, revealing spiri-  
tual understanding and the conscious-  
ness of man's dominion over the  
whole earth. This understanding  
casts out error and heals the sick, and  
with it you can speak 'as one having  
authority.'"

The renunciation then, is wholly  
mental. It requires steady effort on  
the part of the individual, steady know-  
ing that there is only one Mind. The  
human sense of personal owner-  
ship, personal talent and power, per-  
sonal opinions, superstitions, physi-  
ology, psychology, limiting mortal laws,  
together with "every high thing that  
exalteth itself against the knowledge  
of God" must be brought "into cap-  
tivity," destroyed through the under-  
standing of the divine conscious-  
ness. To prove spiritual law as  
supreme over mortal law in daily  
living, to repudiate suppositional  
mental suggestions of the power of  
evil and discord, to refuse to prophesy  
for oneself or others aught but the  
happy experience of harmony and

good, is to begin to leave all human  
thinking for Christ.

Now the Christ, being "God with us,"  
heals. One word of Truth can be no  
more healing than another. A man's  
business, rightly followed, must prove  
God's power and so make the world  
better for its activity. One cannot do  
more than prove the power of Prin-  
ciple. Neither can one do less. One is  
a practitioner of Christian Science  
wherever he is, and he cannot get  
away from doing healing work if he is  
a Christian Scientist. The first step  
one has to take is to leave all for  
Christ, overcome his false beliefs,  
where he is. This may mean that he  
must demonstrate his God-given do-  
minion over his present business,  
prove it by steadfastly, unflinchingly  
overcoming claims of inability, lack of  
time, strength, money—whatever may  
seem to hold him from true success.  
Whenever it is right and for the great-  
est good of all for him to do other  
work, his adherence to Principle will  
lead him to his right place. He will be  
ready for it, happy at it, entirely ade-  
quate in it, because he has been  
"faithful over a few things."

pear, if we retraced our steps, in the  
diametrically opposite direction. When  
suddenly, over the tree-tops, rose the  
square battlemented tower of red  
brick. Then, at a turn of the rough  
narrow lane, there was the whole  
place, the tower, a church and steeple,  
and some half-fortified buildings, in a  
wide clearing planted with olive trees.  
We tied our pony to an ilex and went  
to explore the Hermitage. But the  
building was enclosed round by walls  
and hedges, and the only entrance  
was by a stout gate armed with a  
knocker, behind which was apparently  
an outer yard and a high wall pierced  
only by a twisted iron balcony.

But climbing walls and hurdles and  
squeezing between the close tight  
ilexes, brought us only to more walls,  
above which, as above the oak woods  
from a distance, rose the inaccessible  
battlemented tower. And a small  
shepherdess, in a flapping Leghorn  
hat, herding black and white baby  
pigs in a neighboring stubble-field  
under the olives, was no more able  
than we to break the spell of the Her-  
mitage. And all round, for miles ap-

## The Peach Blossoms

It was a gentle gift to send.  
This thought in blossoms from a  
friend:  
Within my city room  
I seem to breathe the country air.

O, beautiful the welcome sight!  
(Flushing my paper as I write,  
My words seem blossoming!)  
The lovely lighted snow that falls  
Rosy around the cottage walls,  
A miracle of spring!

Dream-like, I hear the sunny hum  
Of swarming bees; low voices come,  
Familiar, close, and dear:  
I hardly know if I am there,  
Or, shutting out the noisy air,  
Those birds are singing here!

A child whose laughter-lighted face  
Breaks from some happy door, a-chase  
For new-winged butterflies;  
The wind, how merrily, takes his  
hair!  
Sing, birds, and keep him ever there  
With world-forgetting eyes!  
—John James Pratt. (From "Land-  
marks and Other Poems.")

upon the rocky wall, as these adven-  
turous and cliff-loving trees had found  
congenial to their nature. The oppo-  
site or northern bank of the river had  
an equal elevation, and jutted forward  
so near to the other as to leave be-  
tween them a cleft, which suggested  
the idea of some sudden abruption of  
the earth in those early paroxysms  
that geologists have deemed necessary  
to account for some of the features of  
our continent. Below was heard the  
ceaseless prattle of the waters, as they  
ran over and amongst the rocks which  
probably constituted the debris formed  
in the convulsion that opened this  
chasm. It was along through this  
obscure dell that the road, with which  
my reader is acquainted, found place  
between the margin of the stream and  
the foot of the rocks. The general as-  
pect of the country was diversified by  
high knolls and broken masses of  
mountain land, and the Dove Cote it-  
self occupied a station sufficiently  
above the surrounding district to give  
it a prospect eastward of several miles  
in extent. From this point the eye  
might trace the valley of the Rockfish  
by the abrupt hill-sides that hemmed  
it in, and by the growth of sombre

owner, was plain, and adapted to a  
munificent rather than to an ostenta-  
tious hospitality. It was only in the  
library that evidence might be seen of  
large expense. Here the books were  
ranged from the floor to the ceiling,  
with scarcely an interval, except  
where a few choice paintings had  
found space, or the bust of some an-  
cient worthy. One or two ponderous  
lounge chairs stood in the apart-  
ment; and the footstep of the visitor  
was dulled into silence by the soft nap  
of (what, in that day, was a rare and  
costly luxury) a Turkey carpet.—John  
Pendleton Kennedy in "Horse-shoe  
Robinson."

## Cowper on the Ballad

To the Rev. William Unwin  
August 4, 1783  
My dear William—The ballad is a  
species of poetry, I believe, peculiar to  
this country, equally adapted to the  
drolliest and the most tragical sub-  
jects. Simplicity and ease are its  
proper characteristics. Our fore-  
fathers excelled in it; but we moderns  
have lost the art. It is observed, that  
we have few good English ballads, not  
inferior perhaps in true poetical merit  
to some of the very best odes that the  
Greek or Latin languages have to boast  
of. It is a sort of composition I was  
ever fond of, and if graver matters had  
not called me another way, should  
have addicted myself to it more than  
to any other. I inherit a taste for it  
from my father, who succeeded well in  
it himself, and who lived at a time  
when the best pieces in that way were  
produced. What can be prettier than  
Gay's ballad, or rather Swift's, Arbuth-  
not's, Pope's, and Gay's, in the What  
do ye call it?—'Twas when the seas  
were roaring?' I have been well in-  
formed that they all contributed, and  
that the most celebrated association of  
clever fellows this country ever saw  
did not think it beneath them to unite  
their strength and abilities to the com-  
position of a song. The success how-  
ever answered to their wishes, and our  
puny days will never produce such  
another. The ballads that Bourne has  
translated, beautiful in themselves, are  
still more beautiful in his version of  
them, infinitely surpassing. In my  
judgment, all that Ovid or Tibullus  
have left behind them. They are  
quite as elegant, and far more touch-  
ing and pathetic than the tenderest  
strokes of either. Yours ever, W. C.  
—From "Letters of William Cowper,"  
edited by E. V. Lucas.

## Thoughts and Words

Think all you speak; but speak not all  
you think.  
Thoughts are your own; your words  
are so no more.  
—H. Delaune.



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"The Rocky Well," from the etching by T. Abraham

## A Summery Ramble in Tuscany

Another performance was that of  
the woods of Leceto, and the hermit-  
age of the same name. You will find  
them on the map of the district of  
Siena; but I doubt very much whether  
you will find them on the surface of  
the real globe, for I suspect them to  
be a piece of midsummer magic  
and nothing more. They had been for  
years to me among the number (we  
all have such) of things familiar but  
inaccessible; or rather things whose  
inaccessibility—due to no conceivable  
cause—is an essential quality of their  
existence. Every now and then from  
one of the hills you get a glimpse of  
the square red tower, massive and  
battlemented, rising among the gray  
of its ilexes, beckoning one across a  
ridge or two and a valley; then dis-  
appearing again, engulfed in the oak  
woods, green in summer, copper-col-  
ored in winter; to reappear, but on  
the side you least expected it, plume  
of ilexes, battlements of tower, as you  
twisted along the high-lying vine-  
yards and the clusters of umbrella  
pines fringing the hill-tops; and then,  
another minute and they were gone.

We determined to attain them, to  
be mocked no longer by Leceto; and  
went forth on one endless July af-  
ternoon. After much twisting from  
hillside to hillside and valley to val-  
ley, we at last got into a country  
which was strange enough to secrete  
even Leceto. In a narrow valley we  
were met by a secret, warm, delicious,  
familiar, which seemed to lead us (as  
perfumes we cannot identify will usu-  
ally do) to ideas very hazy, but clear  
enough to be utterly inappropriate:  
English cottage-gardens, linen presses  
of old houses, old-fashioned sitting-  
rooms full of pot-pourri; and then, be-  
hold, in front of us a hill covered  
every inch of it with flowering laven-  
der, growing as heather does on the  
hills outside fairyland. And behind  
this lilac sun-baked, scented hill, open  
the woods of ilexes. The trees were  
mostly young and with their summer  
upper garment of green, fresh leaves  
over the crackling old ones; trees  
packed close like a hedge, their every  
gap filled with other verdure, arbutus  
and hornbeam, fern and heather; the  
close-set greenery crammed, as it  
were, with freshness and solitude.

These must be the woods of Leceto,  
and in their depth the red battle-  
ment tower of the Hermitage.  
Deeper and deeper therefore we  
made our way into the green coolness  
and dampness, the ineffable delicious-  
ness of young leaf and uncurling fern;  
till it seemed as if the plantation were  
getting impenetrable, and we began to  
think that, as usual, Leceto had  
mocked us, and would probably ap-

## A Well by the Side of the Road

The tinkle of water by a dusty road.  
In what endless forms has the trumper  
heard it as he has come along the  
way, at sunset perhaps when the  
march has yet but a mile before its  
close, or in the full tide of noon,  
when the music of the brook may be  
all but merged in the manifold sounds  
of the dwellers in the outdoors, the  
murmur of the bees, the crackling  
sound of insects in the grass, the  
song of birds in the woods.  
It may be that the walker has  
halted in the shade of a bush by the  
brown highway, and he catches the  
cool note of a diminutive waterfall in  
a hollow down a slope from the road,  
where a little stream is busy at con-  
verse with mossy rocks. Or the wel-  
come sound may be nothing more  
than the modest dripping overflow  
from a tiny cavern in the rock wall  
by the side of the road where a spring  
seeps its way to the light of outdoors.  
Or it may be as here, where a rocky  
well invites in full view all and  
various to come and partake.  
Were one to have a choice of all  
the spots, grand or humble, where  
water has made itself attractive for  
wayfarers, one might easily elect this,  
for a canopy of trees to stir above  
while the pleasant draught is taken  
has much to commend it. And rocks  
for the water's environment make  
great impression on the connoisseur  
of little places to drink by the side  
of the road. But so many different  
methods of appeal are there in brooks,  
waterfalls and wells, loud or still, in  
woods and out of them, that the  
traveler on a dusty way must be  
carefully impartial and show affection  
for them all.

## Visiting at Sydney Smith's

Sydney Smith's paragonage of Combe  
Fleury was within a few miles of  
Halse, and we paid him a visit. He  
was in high spirits, and took us round  
his grounds, showing us the beautiful  
prospects to be seen from each point  
of view, for Combe Fleury is situated  
in one of the richest tracts of Somers-  
etshire:—  
"An extensive prospect there to the  
East; Galatia—Mesopotamia—lie in  
that direction."  
And when our visit was over and  
we rose to take leave, he asked Mrs.  
Villiers whether she was bound when  
she left Halse. "To Bath," was the  
answer.

"To Bath!" he said; "what can take  
you to Bath?"  
"Well, I have an aunt there, whom  
I really ought to go and see."  
"Ah! an aunt—you have an aunt at  
Bath; yes, everybody has an aunt at  
Bath—a perfect ant-hill. I have an  
aunt at Bath. Go to the ant, thou  
slugard," has been ringing in my ears  
for a century, but I never forgot it.

And then followed the loud but soft  
valley of cordial laughter with which  
he usually speeded his own jests on  
their way.—From the Autobiography  
of Sir Henry Taylor.

## The Country House of a Scholar

The site of the Dove Cote was emi-  
nently picturesque. It was an area of  
level ground, containing, perhaps, two  
acres, on the summit of a hill that, on  
one side, overhung the Rockfish River,  
and on the other rose by a gentle  
sweep from the champagne country  
below. This summit might have been  
as much as two hundred feet above the  
bed of the stream, and was faced on  
that side by a bold, rocky precipice,  
not absolutely perpendicular, but  
broken into stages or platforms where  
grassy mould had accumulated, and  
where the sweet-brier, and the laurel,  
and clusters of the azalea, shot up in  
profuse luxuriance. The fissures of  
the crag had also collected their hand-  
ful of soil, and gave nourishment to  
struggling vines, and everywhere the  
ash or pine, and not unfrequently the  
dogwood, took possession of such spots

pinet that coated the steep where  
nothing else could find a foothold. . . .  
The mansion itself partook of the  
character of the place. It was perched  
—to use a phrase peculiarly applica-  
ble to its position—almost immediately  
at that point where the terrace made  
an angle with the cliff, being defended  
by a stone parapet, through which an  
iron wicket opened upon a flight of  
rough-hewn steps, that terminated in  
a pathway leading down to the river.  
The main building was of stone,  
consisting of one lofty story, and  
capped with a steep roof, which curved  
so far over the front as to furnish a  
broad rustic porch that rested almost  
upon the ground. The slim pillars of  
this porch were concealed by lattice-  
work, which was overgrown with  
creeping vines; and the windows of  
the contiguous rooms, on either side of  
a spacious hall, opened to the floor,  
and looked out upon the lawn and  
upon the quiet landscape far beyond.  
One of these apartments was also ac-  
cessible through the eastern gable by  
a private doorway shaded by a light  
veranda, and was appropriated by  
Lindsay to his library. This portal  
seemed almost to hang over the rock,  
having but the breadth of the terrace  
between it and the declivity, and show-  
ing no other foreground than the par-  
apet, which was here a necessary de-  
fense against the cliff, and from which  
the romantic dell of the river was seen  
in all its wildness.

There were other portions of the  
mansion constructed in the same style  
of architecture, united to this in such  
a manner as to afford an uninter-  
rupted communication, and to furnish  
a range of chambers for the use of the  
family. A rustic effect was every-  
where preserved. Slacks of chimneys  
shot up in grotesque array, and heavy,  
old-fashioned windows looked quaintly  
down from the peaked roof. Choice  
exotics, planted in boxes, were taste-  
fully arranged upon the lawn; cages  
with singing-birds were suspended  
against the wall, and the whole mass  
of buildings, extending along the verge  
of the cliff, so as to occupy the entire  
diameter of the semicircle, perhaps  
one hundred and fifty feet, sorted by  
its simplicity of costume, if I may so  
speak, and by its tidy beauty, with the  
close-shaven grass-plot and its trim  
shades.

Above the whole, flinging their broad  
and gnarled arms against the chim-  
ney tops, and forming a pleasing con-  
trast with the artificial embellish-  
ments of this spot, some ancient oaks,  
in primeval magnificence, reared their  
time-honored trunks, and no less shel-  
tered the habitation from the noontide  
heats than they afforded an asylum to  
the ringdove and his mate, or to the  
countless travellers of the air that  
here stopped for rest or food.  
The interior of the dwelling was  
capacious and comfortable. Its furni-  
ture, suitable to the estate of the

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By  
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and  
only Textbook on Christian  
Science Mind-healing, in one  
volume of 700 pages, may be  
read, borrowed or purchased  
at Christian Science Reading  
Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the follow-  
ing styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Once cheap, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (some paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$1.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$1.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Read-  
ing Room is available the book will  
be sent at the above prices, express  
or postage prepaid, on either  
domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or  
by draft on New York or Boston  
should accompany all orders and  
be made payable to The Christian  
Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy  
may also be read, borrowed or  
purchased at Christian Science  
Reading Rooms, or a complete list  
with descriptions and prices will be  
sent upon application.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.  
Sole publishers of all authorized  
Christian Science literature

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of  
this newspaper and articles for publication  
should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively en-  
titled to the use for publication of all  
news dispatches credited to it or not other-  
wise credited in this paper and also the  
local news published herein.  
All rights of republication of special dis-  
patches herein are reserved to The  
Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post  
Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance  
for mailing at a special rate of postage pro-  
vided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,  
1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY  
COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50  
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75  
Single copies 3 cents.  
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on  
sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms  
throughout the world.  
Those who may desire to purchase The  
Christian Science Monitor regularly from  
any particular news stand, where it is not  
now on sale, are requested to notify The  
Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application.  
The right to decline any advertisement is  
reserved.

## NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street,  
Norfolk, London.  
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building,  
Washington, D.C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York  
City.  
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta,  
Georgia.  
WESTERN: Suite 1418 McCormick Build-  
ing, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San  
Francisco.  
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa,  
Ontario.  
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Mel-  
bourne, Victoria, Australia.  
SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg.,  
Cape Town.

## ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.  
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.  
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.  
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.  
Seattle, 610 Joshua Green Bldg.  
London, Amberley House,  
Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.  
Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature,  
including  
The Christian Science Journal,  
Christian Science Sentinel,  
The Herald of Christian Science,  
The Herald of Christian Science.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First, the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### A Notable Press Conference

THERE was something peculiarly fitting, at this hour of international development, in the point made by Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, in the course of his speech of greeting to the members of the Imperial Press Conference, which assembled a few days ago in Ottawa. Mr. King raised the question whether, after all, the word imperial did not apply to a state of things obtaining in the past rather than the present. The word imperial, Mr. King said, has come to denote a kind of centralization in all matters of method and organization, autocracy rather than democracy, and as such is inadequately expressive of the spirit of the several democracies that comprise the nations of the British Commonwealth. In saying this Mr. King put very concretely what has been a steadily growing sentiment amongst the British peoples of the world for several years past. It is true that Lord Burnham, who followed Mr. King, at Ottawa, made a bid for the retention of the word imperial, maintaining that whilst "they were proud of the name British," they were "not ashamed of the British Empire." Nevertheless, it is a fact that all the important speakers at the opening of the Ottawa conference were found referring to the great conglomerate of English-speaking peoples, which began to take form years ago as the British Empire, as the British Commonwealth.

There is, of course, a great and fundamental difference in the idea conveyed by the two words, and whilst the word empire may one day be rescued from the discredit into which it has fallen, the word commonwealth remains today to express exactly what the British Commonwealth actually means. It certainly expresses in a peculiarly forcible way the idea which was everywhere abroad at the great gathering in Ottawa. It was a spirit of comradeship and equality, strengthened and broadened by an evident determination to recognize a duty to the world as a whole. Thus the Duke of Devonshire, in the course of his opening speech, deprecated at once any idea that Canada welcomed delegates from the rest of the Empire with any expectation of simply "advertising Canada." They looked, he said, on the contrary, to the conference as one from which all might obtain guidance and inspiration, in dealing with the great problems with which they were faced. "I hope," he said, "the conference will awaken the spirit of breadth and toleration. It is for us to look for the solution of many problems from the broadest imperial standpoint, to know that what is best for the whole is also best for the individual and the individual countries comprising the Commonwealth of the British Empire."

Then, again, the Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, emphasized the same idea. In many ways Mr. Meighen's speech must be accounted the most remarkable delivered at the conference, and it was so chiefly because of its simplicity. Addressing a very notable gathering, inaugurated with a show of invention and remarkable achievement in the way of transmitting news, such as has certainly never been equaled, Mr. Meighen nevertheless was able to answer his own question, "What should an editor keep in mind?" in one sentence. "In my way of looking at it," he said, "there is only one motto he need bother about, and that is to tell the truth. As news you can tell the truth only once, and then it is news no longer. But editorially you reshape, restate, and reemphasize and repeat the truth forever. It has been said that a man in public office should speak the truth sparingly and with precision. That does not apply to the exalted office you hold. For a good newspaper man there is only one motto: 'The truth shall make you free.'"

Such sentiments are, indeed, worthy of all record, and they formed a very excellent foundation for Mr. Meighen's further forcible remarks, in which he dwelt upon the mission of the British Commonwealth and the obligation which all who heard him were under to hold up the end of the "white man's burden" which the British Commonwealth had undertaken to sustain.

Many things of very first importance to the newspaper world, and through that world to the greater world outside it, were discussed at Ottawa, but the British Commonwealth Press Conference of 1920 will undoubtedly go down through history as definitely signaling the new era of the wireless message, using that term in its widest sense. From the time that the Victorian, carrying the delegates from Great Britain, left Liverpool, to the time that she docked at Sydney, Nova Scotia, the world was afforded a truly remarkable exhibition of the possibilities of wireless communication. One incident alone is worth special notice, as a very forcible illustration of the general trend. It was when the Victorian was still 1200 miles from St. Johns, Newfoundland. From that distance she spoke by wireless telephone to the signal hill above St. Johns, and announced the fact that she was about to "give a concert" to the steamship Olympic, and all ships in the vicinity which had wireless telephonic instruments installed on board. The concert was duly given and was, further messages told, greatly appreciated by passengers on board the liner mentioned and, presumably, by those on other ships scattered on all sides, hundreds of miles away. If one of the great duties of the press is the dissemination of news, the journey of the delegates to the press conference at Ottawa certainly afforded practical illustration of the extraordinary strides which have been made during the last few years in the way of direct and instantaneous communication between men and places separated by great distances.

### Future of Steel

AS STEEL is regarded as the backbone of American industry, a considerable amount of attention is now being given to the iron and steel making situation. There is much conjecture and a wide difference of opinion as to the immediate future of the trade. In the midst of a period when the steel mills were almost overwhelmed with orders, and when it looked as if the steel manufacturers

would have all the business they could handle during the remainder of the year, transportation difficulties loomed up. It was most difficult to procure raw materials, and still more so to deliver the finished products of the mills. Concurrent with the freight carrying difficulties was the growing stringency of the credit situation. There has also been some falling off in the demand from automobile manufacturers.

Those representing conservative interests believe that, although business is receding and commodity prices are declining, the so-called law of supply and demand will preclude any substantial falling off in industry as a whole. The greatest handicap, apparently, is that of inadequate transportation service. For many months the railroads have not been able to keep up with the enormous shipping demands that have been made upon them. This condition has resulted in great congestion at the terminals, and has prevented the delivery of goods of all kinds from the factories producing them. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of all kinds of merchandise have failed to find their way to their purchasers because of a lack of transportation facilities. This situation has caused a slowing down in production in factories and mills, and has also greatly accentuated the stringent credit situation, because of much money having been tied up in undelivered goods.

When the transportation situation will be relieved is impossible to tell. The crop-moving season is almost at hand, and, as the crops are large, it will require all the equipment the railroads can spare to move them, together with other necessary freight. There is, however, a brighter side to the situation. The increased wages recently granted to the employees and the more than \$1,500,000,000 freight and passenger rate increases granted to the railroad companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission will, it is believed, be a great stimulus to effort. The additional revenues allowed the carriers will enable them to purchase much-needed equipment, put down new tracks, and generally build up their systems. This in itself should make a large demand upon the steel mills. The railroad companies have long been considered the best customers of the steel makers, but for several years they have been skimping on their equipment and roadbed and buying as little steel as possible. If the railroads are to be put in proper condition there is little doubt that the steel mills will have all the business they can well accommodate.

### An International Chamber of Commerce

PARIS is making a worthy effort and a very successful effort to become one of the great world centers of trade. Not so long ago, plans were nearing completion for the erection at Passy, one of the suburbs of the French capital, of a great building which will, in the near future, house something of the nature of a permanent world's fair. Here it is hoped to have on exhibition goods from all parts of the world, and to this exhibition, it is expected, will resort buyers from all quarters.

And now Paris is to be the headquarters of an international chamber of commerce. The project was really first formulated at the international trade conference which was held last November at Atlantic City, New Jersey. At Atlantic City, however, the scheme was mainly discussed between the representatives of France and the United States, whilst in Paris, the other day, at the meeting of financial and industrial delegates which formally inaugurated the plan, five nations were represented, namely, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Italy, and Belgium. The whole project, therefore, was placed on the widest possible basis, and the conference made it abundantly clear that it was very far from desiring to limit the membership of the new chamber to the nations represented at the conference, but that, on the contrary, other nations would be welcomed, and would be invited to form a part of the international chamber. The project is certainly conceived on the widest possible scale. According to a recent statement, a permanent institution with a central bureau, in which, eventually, it is hoped all countries will be represented, is to be created, and in this bureau will be prepared all information relating to such questions as production and the needs, in various directions, of the several states comprising the organization.

Not the least important aspect of the scheme, however, is the extent to which it will serve to bring nations together, and facilitate the friendly settlement of trade problems of an international nature as they arise. The proceedings at the Paris conference all went to show that there is a much clearer realization than perhaps ever before of the necessity for cooperation rather than competition in matters of trade. It is coming to be seen that the benefits to be derived by all from the "pooling of ideas" is incomparably greater than can be secured by the careful guarding by each of a multiplicity of "trade secrets"; hence the desire, often expressed in Paris, for more frequent meetings between men of affairs, business men, and financiers of all countries. To have a voluntary international body thoroughly representative of many nations ready to discuss, whenever necessity should arise, such important questions as finance, raw materials, shipping, unfair competition, and reconstruction, and these are some of the questions which will doubtless occupy the attention of the new chamber, is a prospect full of promise.

### Picketing in a New Form

THE tendency is, speaking generally, to regard with disfavor all forms of picketing, so called. The citizen who has no more than a casual interest in the efforts of trade unionists, for instance, to induce the public to boycott a shop or industry which it is claimed is being conducted along lines unfair to labor, is inclined to condemn the practice of picketing when it is used as a weapon. Often, no doubt, the inclination on the part of the observer who sees this method employed is to extend patronage to the alleged offending shopman or dealer, if for no other purpose than that of rebuking those who make use of means regarded as high-handed, if not actually oppressive. The old-fashioned theory, one which prevailed generally before the days of extreme class consciousness, was to permit every man to conduct his own business as he saw fit. His success was to depend, theo-

retically at least, upon the quality of service rendered and his particular methods of dealing. That was before the days of collective bargaining and stifled competition, and there are those who are willing to testify that in the matter of prices, at least, profit percentages had a way of adjusting themselves. Even in those days, however, boycotting, possibly in its least offensive form, was quietly resorted to, but the system of picketing, as it is now known, had not then been devised.

This somewhat retrospective view is interesting at the moment because of the apparent determination, in so conspicuous a spot as New York City, to employ the methods of the picketers to force marketmen and dealers in food to adopt what have been declared by agents of the public to be fair price schedules. It is proposed, in carrying out the plan, to post "sandwich men" in front of markets and stores, with placards announcing fair prices for commodities on that day. Resort to this method is urged, it is announced, because dealers in the upper end of the city are charging 20 cents a pound for tomatoes such as may be bought in some other parts of the city for 4 cents. It is pointed out that the profiteering dealers are making a net gain of some 400 per cent by their transactions.

The result of such a campaign, if it is undertaken and continued, will probably be watched with some interest everywhere. Will the admitted prejudice against such forms of interference with an established business or industry react in favor of those against whom the alleged imposition is practiced, or will actual self-interest, when the issue cannot be avoided, dictate a course of action which is at once logically apparent? It has been charged that American buyers have for months, at least, displayed a tendency to buy where prices are highest, ignoring dealers who have been willing to offer wares at reduced prices. It is no doubt a fair supposition that the average buyer who preferably pays a top price does so under the supposition that he is getting superior value, as in the case of clothing and shoes. But the New York experiment seems to offer a fair opportunity to prove or disprove the theory of thriftlessness and careless buying. The housewife who buys tomatoes, for instance, will be able to judge their value, comparatively, and the inclination is to suspect that she will not willingly pay 20 cents for what she would be able to buy for 5 cents unless, indeed, she should decide to resent the means by which otherwise welcome information might be conveyed to her.

### Summer on the New England Coast

TO THOSE who have known the New England coast always, and have explored it during numberless summer days and evenings, unhurriedly, from the farthest extremity of Maine to Cape Cod, from Plymouth to Provincetown, and likewise the almost matchless mountain country, every recurring expedition, even along pathways or railroad or automobile routes previously followed, reveals new beauties, discloses unexpected charms. One who knows New England's peculiar picturesqueness expects, reasonably enough, that the vacation tourist from west or south will be enthusiastic over the quaint picture which is unostentatiously displayed. The inclination has been, perhaps, to think of the New England country as a small corner on a large map, a sparsely wooded and rocky patchwork border serving chiefly to obstruct what otherwise might be a fairly clear view of the Atlantic Ocean from some vantage point in the vicinity of the Great Lakes.

But it is a considerable country, all told, this New England coast country. The tourist from the west may be surprised, on a gray morning when the clouds are drifting westward, hanging low over the Berkshires, to catch the sweet tang of salt in the air. He realizes at once, of course, that it is the first greeting from the real coast country a hundred miles and more to the east. It implies a generous welcome, and brings with it an irresistible impulse to hasten on. The winding road, skirting wooded hills and plunging, by easy grades, through deep valleys and over numberless brooks and rivers, leads, sometimes by devious and somewhat confusing tangents and curves, through the quaintest of old towns and villages. The apparent "neighborliness" of these little centers, all bearing names familiar, perhaps, almost the world over, is peculiar to New England. Nowhere else, it seems, do social and industrial centers thrive in such close proximity. It is almost as though one had lifted his eyes from the advertising pages of a magazine or a nationally circulated newspaper to see, in pantomime as it were, passing in quick succession, the substantial impersonation of half a thousand familiar trade marks. It is not unlike discovering, while walking the streets of a far-off city, the familiar faces of home folk and well-known friends.

The traveler cannot feel himself a stranger in such an environment. He is at once inclined to conclude that he could, without hesitation, discuss, in terms of the people among whom he has unexpectedly found himself, their intimate industrial and social problems. The introduction has apparently been accomplished without formality. There are no really strange faces in New England. Thus the wayfarer journeys, constantly encountering new scenes which appear strangely familiar, until towering masts, seen in the distance, tell him that the long road has at last led him to the sea. Here, indeed, is variety, and a choice of diversions and studies. This year, more than heretofore, perhaps, thought is directed to Cape Cod and the scenes of the early undertakings of the Pilgrims. But Cape Cod, despite the added interest felt in its landmarks and its quaint old cities and homes, is not greatly different now from what it was last year or the year before, or, really, from what it was half a century ago. One feels assured, too, that it will be the same next year, and throughout many years to come. Therein lies one of the absorbing attractions of Cape Cod, and in this characteristic all New England shares in no small degree.

One may sit on the rocks at Marblehead, for instance, or at Salem, and realize, intuitively, why New England does not change greatly in physical aspect from year to year or from century to century. It might be difficult to imagine just what would change it, or just why it should change, as far as peculiarity of contour is concerned. Some changes have taken place, many of them, in fact,

in the march of progressive development, and some in the social characteristics of cities and villages. But not all of these are at once apparent, and the sightseer is pleased as he scans the picture. The swiftly-running mountain streams turn mill and factory wheels unceasingly; the beacon lights on promontories and islands wink incessantly or glare unendingly through the night; the winds among the sand dunes sing sometimes a new song, but always in the familiar key which all who have ever heard them recognize, and the tide at flood ever reaches vainly to attain some higher, unexplored place on the unyielding granite-ramparts, and flows at ebb, out to sea to relate, perhaps, its adventures to ambitious and sanguine waves who will try their prowess tomorrow. This is New England as the enthusiast sees it, and as he hopes others may see it, a reminder of yesterdays, a pledge of sane tomorrows.

### Editorial Notes

A TRULY splendid action was that of the national commander of the American Legion, who, on behalf of the service men of that organization, a few days ago cabled the English Army and Navy representatives, Field Marshal Earl Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty, on the anniversary of the British entry into the world war, six years ago. Not merely American soldiers, but the American people, will approve the sentiments contained in the message of the national commander, who wired: "United States forces have had the privilege of service on land and sea under British high command. The memories of the associations of those great days will never perish. They will perpetuate themselves in our hearts and thus serve to perpetuate the indissoluble friendship of the British and American peoples."

IF AUTOMOBILE drivers could make some of the laws, it is safe to say that there would very shortly be in existence in American cities a legal restriction to keep people from crossing from sidewalk to sidewalk anywhere else than at stated crossings and at right angles to the stream of traffic. People on foot do not realize how much the demands upon the skill of motorists are increased whenever a person, bent only upon getting to the other side of a street in the shortest possible time, steps unexpectedly into the midst of the traffic way, putting the responsibility upon drivers and chauffeurs to give him safe passage. There is something ludicrous about the care with which the freedom of the individual is protected in this little matter, when one considers the innumerable exactions upon vehicle drivers in the way of signs by which they are required to indicate in advance their intention in stopping, changing direction, or, in short, doing almost anything that might come as a surprise to other users of the traveled way. One might say it would be a small matter to require of all people on foot that, at least, they should cross a crowded thoroughfare only at indicated crossings, where presumably a traffic officer is on hand to prevent confusion.

WITH commendable perseverance, The New Republic has extracted from the files of a daily newspaper, covering a period of three years, and involving a thousand issues, the news of revolutionary Russia appearing therein, testing the accuracy of the dispatches by comparison with subsequent developments as they are now known. A typical example of this testing process deals with the exaggerated report of strikes taking place all over Russia in August, 1919. It proceeds as follows, alluding to a certain report: "A New York paper 'got it from some unidentified news service. This service got it from its representative in Copenhagen. That representative got it from 'dispatches from Helsingfors.' And those dispatches, finally, were based on 'Russian reports.' Where these 'reports' in turn had their source, there was nothing in the dispatch to indicate." Whatever may be the value of this and similar tests, it will no doubt help the enlightened newspaper reader to see the advantage of carefully noting the source of each printed dispatch, the news service involved, and the authority quoted for the news contained therein, if perchance it is real news that he is seeking.

"BERCEUSES du Chat" were first given at the Wigmore Hall, in London, the other day. This was Stravinsky pure and simple, and never had the hall resounded to such strange sounds. These curious little "cat songs" are "simply a series of sardonic poems fitted to music that has a curious effect of an elementary atmosphere, simply a succession of quaint discords." This was the description given afterward by a representative of The Daily Chronicle, who added that Stravinsky's melodies and harmonies were as "wrong" as the perspective of an early Italian picture. And so, he added, it resolves itself into a question of individual taste. To this admission has modern art reduced the critic. As for the ordinary listener, he had reached the same conclusion long ago. Nevertheless, he is not a little comforted by the admission of his learned brother.

A SOUTHERN city of the United States has, it is announced, declared war on idlers, and its police have been directed to investigate the status of every loiterer on streets, in the alleys and pool rooms, and at drink stands. Now it is very commendable to encourage activity among those who choose not to be busy, but should the campaign stop at eliminating drones from the places mentioned? Is a man an idler, for instance, only because he cannot idle in a limousine or an over-stuffed club chair? Where is the line to be drawn? Democracy is first of all impartial.

THE good wishes of all members of the Society of Women Journalists followed Miss Billington, the only woman representative from England with the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference, on her journey from Liverpool to Ottawa. During the five years of the war Miss Billington retained the office of president of the society, and it is greatly owing to her exertions and practical help that many sisters of the craft were enabled to "carry on" during a period more difficult than is often realized.